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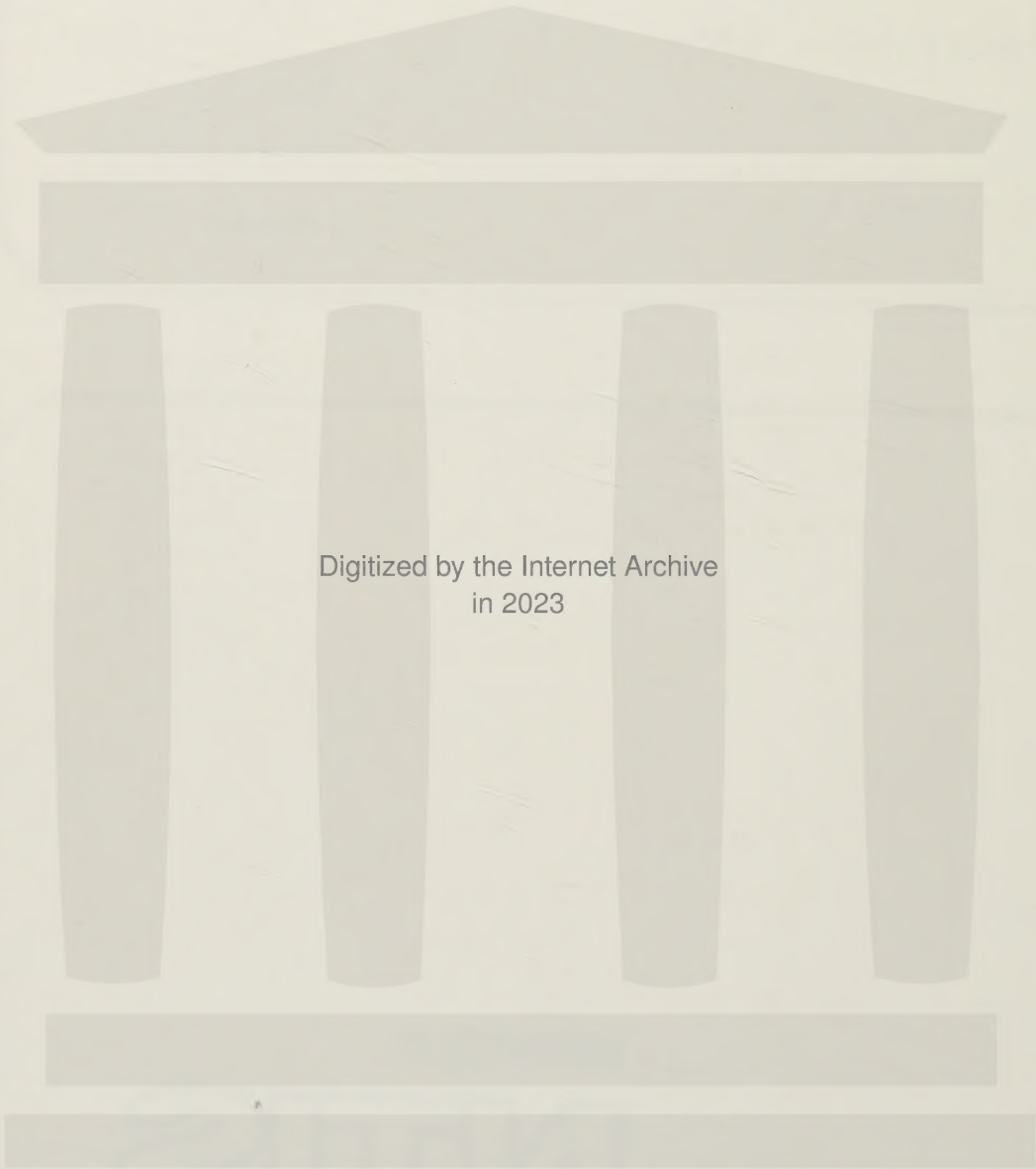

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

WORKING CLASS

It Is Necessary To Wholeheartedly Rely on the Working Class 1

DIALECTICAL METHOD OF "ONE DIVIDING INTO TWO"

Learn To Make Use of the Dialectical Method of One Dividing into Two to Handle Problems - by Li Hao-chün 7

LANGUAGE REFORM

We Approve the Method of Simplification Through the Use of Homonyms 12

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Page

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Castigates Lin Piao's Crimes in Opposing Party Leadership of Army 15

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHANG YUN-YI

Peking Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chang Yun-yi 20

HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

Kwangsi Completes Hydrogeological Survey 23

INNOVATIONS

Peking Workers Make New Innovations 25

OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Northwest China Makes Light-Weight Oil Drilling Instruments 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Liberation Anniversary Marked in Peking 28

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Tirana 30

Peking University Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary 31

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Formal Inauguration of Peking-Tehran-Bucharest-Tirana Airline 33

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Sports Study Group Leaves Kunming for Home 35

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Burundi 35

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Is Genuine Representative of Cambodian Nation and People 36

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 39

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha 40

Page

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Indo-China Committee Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 41

CHINA AND JAPAN

Aiichiro Fujiyama and Other Japanese Friends Leaves Peking for Home 41

Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Liao Cheng-chih Visit Japanese Exhibition in Tientsin 42

Delegation of Export-Import Bank of Japan Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 43

China International Trade Promotion Council Vice Chairman Leaves Peking for Japan 44

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Press Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 44

Pakistan Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 45

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Football Delegation Concludes Visit to Philippines 45

CHINA AND ROMANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets Romanian Communist Party's 11th Congress 46

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Urges International Non-Governmental Organizations to Expel Chiang Kai-shek Clique Elements 47

CHINA AND US

Secretary of State Kissinger and His Party Arrive in Peking 49

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger 49

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet in Honor of US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and His Party 50

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks with Secretary of State Kissinger 51

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Dr. Henry Kissinger 52

Page

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

China, Upper Volta Sign Protocol on Agricultural Cooperation Projects 52

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

PDRY Chairman Robaya Leaves for Home Via Kwangchow after Visiting Vietnam 53

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

The Bankruptcy of Lin Piao's Military Line as Viewed from the Victory of the Liberation War 54

MILITIA

Organization of the People's Militia on a Big Scale Is a Great Strategic Measure 62

The Role of the Militiamen Is Very Great 65

The Evil Intention of Advocating That Militiamen Should "Go Allout for Production" 67

The Masses of People Are the Impregnable Bastion of Iron 69

TIBET

Commune in Tibet Building New Socialist Culture 71

RURAL BANKING

Socialist Banking Service in Rural China 74

LAND IMPROVEMENT

Well-known North China Hsien Starts New Land-Improvement Drive 75

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Chemical Fertilizer Industry Grows Fast in Honan 77

FARM MACHINES

China Produces Farm Machinery to Suit Conditions 78

MECHANIZATION OF TEA PROCESSING

Chekiang Advances Mechanization of Tea Processing 80

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China-Albania Friendship Commune Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary 81

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Tirana 82

Chinese Workers Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 84

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania 84

China-Iran-Romania-Albania Flight Service Inaugurated 85

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 86

President Houari Boumedienne Receives Leaders and Artists of Peking Opera Troupe 87

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Peking Opera Troupe's Visit to Algeria 87

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Brazilian Advance Group for Establishing Embassy 88

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Meteorological Equipment Study Group Leaves Peking for Europe 89

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Changsha for Hainan Island 89

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets and Fetes French Delegation 91

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Iran and Romania 91

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Tehran 92

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Meeting Appeals for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty 92

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Delegation to Attend Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Leaves Peking for Korea 93

Peking Banquet in Honor of Korean Sports Delegation 93

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Luxembourg for Home 94

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Basketball Teams Play First Matches in Malaysia 95

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President's Son Arrives in Peking 96

Mexican Guests Feted in Peking 96

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Proclamation of Mongolian People's Republic 97

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Friendship Delegation Returns Home from China Visit 97

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Visiting Group of Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine 98

National Rights of Palestinian People Must Be Fully Restored 98

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Trade Union Delegation Feted in Peking 100

Page

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Ruthlessly Plunder and Exploit Mongolia 101

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 104

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Supports Immediate Restoration of RGNUC's Lawful Rights in UN 104

Alternate Chinese Representative to UN Industrial Meeting Leaves for Austria 108

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 108

Peking Press Circles Fete US Journalists Accompanying Dr. Kissinger on Visit 109

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Exhibition Group Head Leaves for Venezuela 109

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Art Troupe of Republic of South Vietnam Gives Premiere in Peking 109

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Lusaka 112

NATIONAL

SHORT STORIES

Works Fired With Combat Heroism - by Jen Tu 113

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Typical Example of Concern Shown by Armed Forces Units for Youths in the Countryside 120

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Push Ahead with the Movement in Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and Do It Well 126

RIVER CONTROL

River Harnessing Campaign Enters Second Decade 129

AFFORESTATION

New China's Success in Afforestation 130

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Hsien Expands Animal Husbandry Against Bad Weather 132

CONSUMER GOODS

East China Province Produces More Consumer Goods 134

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Leaders Warmly Greet 30th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation 135

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Albania's Liberation Anniversary 137

Peking Workers' Meeting Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary 139

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary 140

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tirana 142

Chinese Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Arrives in Tirana 142

Comrade Shehu Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation 143

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation 143

First CAAC Airliner Lands at Tirana Airport 144

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lays Wreath at Tirana Martyrs' Cemetery 145

Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service Arrives in Peking 146

Olive Trees from Albania Growing Well in China 146

Page

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Warmly Celebrating Albanian Liberation Anniversary 147

Chinese Football Team Leaves Tirana for Home 151

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Leaves Algeria for Home 151

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Back from Algeria 152

Delegation of Algerian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Leaves Peking for Home 153

Sino-Algerian 1975 Trade Protocol Signed in Peking 153

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Presents Tapestry to Australia 154

Chinese Science and Education Delegation Ends Visit to Australia 154

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Ambassador to China Gives Reception To Mark Independence Anniversary 155

Chinese Youth Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Burundi 156

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Trade Union Delegation 156

Japanese Youth Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Tientsin by Ship 157

Japanese Women Organizations Call for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty 159

Ten Japanese Municipal Authorities Demand Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty and Fishery Agreement 160

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Minister Supports China's Membership in International Sports Organizations 160

CHINA AND ROMANIA

First CAAC Airliner Lands at Bucharest Airport 161

Page

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 162

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Gives Banquet in Peking 162

US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and His Party Leave Shanghai for Home 163

Communique 164

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Republic Day Reception 165

NATIONAL

LU HSÜN'S APPRAISAL OF LEGALIST SCHOOL

Persist in Using the Past To Serve the Present and Making a Correct Appraisal of the Legalist School - by Shih I-ko 166

STUDY OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

It Is Imperative To Persevere in the Use of the Past To Serve the Present in Studying the Struggle Between Confucianism and Legalism - by Liao Hsüan 176

TIBET

Tibetan Population Steadily Increases 182

Sports Popular in Tibet 184

RURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Rural Scientific Experiments in East China Province 186

GRAIN RESERVE

Peasants in N.E. China Hsien Store Grain for Revolution 188

WOOL CROP

Northwest China Province Reports Good Crop of Wool 189

BICYCLES

Successful Mass Technical Innovations Campaign in Tientsin Bicycle Factory 190

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Grand Banquet Marks Albania's Liberation Anniversary 192

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service 194

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Keng Piao and Others Call on Leaders of Cambodian and Republic of South Vietnam Delegation of Tirana 196

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Lawful Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Restored 196

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Fisheries Delegation Will Leave Peking for Southern China 199

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Receives Chinese Ambassador 199

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tehran 199

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 200

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yokohama Meeting Celebrates Anniversary of Establishment of Friendship between Yokohama and Shanghai 200

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Korean Party and Government Delegation in Tirana 201

Chinese Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Korea 202

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Ambassador Leaves Peking for Home 202

Peking Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Mali 202

Page

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chen Yung-kuei Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests 203

CHINA AND POLAND

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of CPP Delegation in Tirana 203

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Romanian Government Delegation 204

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception at Dakar International Fair 205

CHINA AND UN

Proposed "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" Discussed in UN Second Committee 205

Huang Hua's Speech on Question of Korea at UN First Committee 208

CHINA AND US

US Guests Feted in Peking 212

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation in Tirana 212

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairean Chief Presidential Adviser Leaves Peking for Home 213

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

A Brilliant Model in Applying the Espistemology of Dialectical Materialism for directing War - by Yün Lan 214

The Idea of the People's War Is a Magic Weapon for Overcoming the Enemy To Achieve Victory 222

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION IN MEDICINE

Shanghai First Medical College Starts Correspondence Course in Medicine 226

Page

NATIONAL FINE ARTS AND PHOTO EXHIBITIONS

National Fine Arts and Photo Exhibitions Close in Peking 229

MODEL PLA FIGHTERS

Story of a Shoulder Pole 231

WHEAT BREEDING

Peasant Seed-Breeder in Northwest China 233

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Region Reports Big Grain, Cotton, Edible Oil Harvests 235

Good Grain Harvest Gathered on Sunghua-Nunchiang Plain in Northeast China 236

SPORTS

China's 1974 Table Tennis Tournament 237

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service 239

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Holds Talks with Chinese Party and Government Delegation 239

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Feted in Tirana 240

Elbasan Mass Rally Welcomes Chinese Party and Government Delegation 241

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home 246

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Back from Albania 247

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk 248

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea 253

Page

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation 254

Shah of Iran Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation 254

Chinese National Defense Ministry Gives Reception for Iranian Volleyball Team 255

Iranian Guests Leave Peking for Home 255

Chinese Bamboo-Ware Craftsmen in Iran 256

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association President Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends 258

Japanese Sokagakka Delegation Feted in Peking 259

Japanese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Tientsin 259

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Exhibitions on New China 260

CHINA AND UN

US Continues To Obstruct by Mean Tricks Restoration of RGNUC Lawful Rights in UN 261

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Leaders Attend Performance by Liberation Art Troupe of Republic of South Vietnam 263

Liberation Art Troupe from South Vietnam Visits Friendship Commune in Peking 265

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December 9, 1974 No. 5749

****
* NATIONAL *
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WORKING CLASS

It Is Necessary To Wholeheartedly Rely on the Working Class

- study of the "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China"

by

the CCP Committee of the Capital Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 19, 1974)

Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" is a Marxist-Leninist document of epoch-making significance. In this report, Chairman Mao has charted for our Party a great program for transformation from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism, and issued the great directive that "it is imperative to wholeheartedly rely on the working class." At present, the repeated study of this brilliant document of Chairman Mao's and the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's great instructions are of tremendous significance to the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the further consolidation and development of the excellent situation.

In Order To Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, It Is Necessary To Strengthen the Leadership of the Working Class

Marxists always hold that vigorous and creative socialism is installed by the masses of the people themselves. In the process of leading the revolutionary struggle of China, our great leader Chairman Mao

consistently highly evaluated the great historical role of the masses of the people and stressed the leading role of the working class. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao pointed out on many occasions that it was necessary to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen the leadership of the working class,and he issued the great directive that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." On the question of industrial construction, Chairman Mao also personally formulated the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" to further guarantee the leadership of the working class in socialist enterprises and the constant winning of new victories for the socialist cause of revolution and construction. However, the handful of class enemies within and outside the Party always devised all ways and means to slander the great historical role of the working class and tried their utmost to oppose the great strategic policy of "wholeheartedly relying on the working class." The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously advocated the theory of "the backwardness of the masses" and talked nonsense saying that the working class "cannot be relied upon." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao vigorously propagated the idealist concept of history of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and nonsensically said that the "workers think only of how to obtain money, rice, oil, salt, soybean sauce, vinegar and firewood and of their wives and children." Their criminal aim in frantically opposing the working class was to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao says, "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." The working class is the leading class in our country and is itself the product of big industry and the representative force of the progressive form of production. The veteran workers among the industrial workers are the backbone of the working class. In the old society, they were the most oppressed and led a most difficult life. They have been engaged in big industrial production for the longest period of time and are the most organized and disciplined. They are the most farsighted and most selfless, and are most resolute in the rebellion against the bourgeoisie and the old world as a whole and most thorough in the revolution. Following the vigorous development of the socialist undertaking, a great number of young workers have been sent to reinforce the ranks of the working class. They are full of vigor and vitality and are most willing to learn. They have the least conservative ideas and constitute an important force in both revolution and production. In the socialist revolution and production, the new and old workers fight in unity and bring into full play the role of the revolutionary leading class. "The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs." In particular, after the combat baptism of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of the workers have greatly raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and through consciously examining and analyzing problems from the plane of the two-line struggle have fully revealed that they are the real masters of the socialist enterprises.

It Is Necessary To Rely On the Working Class As a Whole and Not Merely On a Group of Workers

The working class is a great class. Wholehearted reliance on the working class means reliance on the working class as a whole. As early as over a century ago, Marx and Engels had issued the great call in the Communist Manifesto: "Working men of all countries, unite!" In the period of democratic revolution in our country, Chairman Mao also repeatedly stressed that among the ranks of workers, "with the exception of a handful of scabs, the class as a whole is the most revolutionary." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again issued the important instruction, "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable organizations." These brilliant statements by the teachers of revolution are universally applicable truth. Those words and deeds that advocate reliance on this group of workers but not on another group and deem some workers to be revolutionary and others to be non-revolutionary are completely erroneous and run counter to Marxism. Those methods used to create mountain strongholds and factions within the working class, to fight for gains and avoid losses and to dispute on high or low positions are condemnable. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, didn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk advocate "taking me as the line of demarcation" and "falling in at each stratum" in the working class? They sought to disintegrate the ranks of the working class and hence to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country! We definitely cannot do such things which are detested by our kin but welcomed by our enemies.

Of course, due to the degree of variance in the reflections of class struggles in society and in the understanding of objective things, it is normal that there are discrepancies in the ideological understanding of some concrete events within the working class. Materialist dialects tells us that all things develop and change and man's thinking is certainly no exception. If we can only see the differences between the progressive and backward workers on certain problems but fail to see that the backward can be transformed to the progressive and thus do not rely on the working class as a whole, then we are not only metaphysical and anti-dialectical in theory but also are bound to make big mistakes politically.

The proletarian revolution is the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. It has to wipe out all classes and all kinds of exploitation so as to liberate the whole mankind. It is most capable of reflecting the wishes and demands of the broad masses of the working people and focally representing their basic interests. Marx and Engels pointed out, "All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of the minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority." Therefore, it can and must unite the majority of the people around itself and isolate and attack a handful of enemies to the maximum extent.

The victory of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction in our country has been scored under the leadership of the Party through close reliance on the working class and uniting the broad masses of the people. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is also because the broad working class has not only united its own class but also closely united with its own allies and all the forces that can be united with under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that it has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and scored great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The experience of the revolutionary struggle shows that only through wholehearted reliance on the working class can victories be scored in all kinds of undertakings. Otherwise, nothing can be achieved.

Bring Into Full Play the Wisdom and Strength of the Working Class and Accelerate the Pace of Socialist Construction

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." The broad masses of workers are the masters of socialist enterprises and the mainstay of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. They are the wisest and have the most practical experiences. Only through closely relying on them and bringing into full play their wisdom and strength is it possible to accelerate the pace of socialist construction and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the iron and steel industry in our country. Taking our Capital Iron and Steel Plant for example, since we have implemented the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" after the great proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly developed the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in industry," wholeheartedly relied on the working class and fully mobilized their socialist enthusiasm so as to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-reliance and arduous struggles in the broad masses of the workers, the vigorous development of mass movements for technical reforms and innovations has effectively spurred the grasping of revolution and promotion of production in the whole plant. Compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, the year 1973 registered an increase of 47 percent in pig iron output, an increase of over 300 percent im steel output, an increase of over 100 percent in rolled steel output and an increase of over 400 percent in iron ore output. Quality and variety also improved to varying degrees. In the first nine months of this year, the total industrial output and the output of the main lines of products in our plant also increased to varying degrees compared with the corresponding period last year.

We deeply realize through practice that whether or not it is possible to wholeheartedly rely on the working class is a great question bearing on whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is implemented. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and especially in the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have, in enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call: 'Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," seriously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and have, in particular,

repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." In the course of study, we have, in conjunction with reality, severely criticized the idealist concept of history of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in negating the great historical role of the working class and sternly repudiated the towering crimes of their company in disintegrating the ranks of the working class, so that the idea of "wholeheartedly relying on the working class" has taken root in the brain of each member of the Party committee. Meanwhile, in order to raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's great instructions, we also pay attention to constantly going into the midst of the masses and the forefront of production and upholding the system of cadres' participation in productive labor. In this way we have not only improved the style of leadership and deepened further the close relationship between the cadres and the masses. What is more important, we have also learned from the ideological quality of the working class, deepened our feelings for the working class and more deeply understood the far-reaching significance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions.

Constantly Carry Out Education in Ideological and Political Lines for the Broad Masses of Workers

We also realize that in order to wholeheartedly rely on the working class, we must constantly conduct education in the correct ideological and political line for the broad masses of the workers. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remolding." "The working class remolds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature and at the same time remolds itself." Since liberation, following the constant development of the cause of socialist construction in our country, the ranks of the working class are also constantly expanding and are being reinforced by more and more working people from other fields. Since classes still exist, certain non-proletarian ideas are inevitably reflected in the ranks of our working class. Therefore, the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie, and constantly conducting education in the correct ideological and political lines for the workers have become our indispensable combat task. It is precisely on the foundation of this understanding that our Party committee pays great attention to leading the broad masses of workers in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represented the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. We also adopt various media for organizing the old workers to contrast their past sufferings with their present happiness and contrasting the new society with the old so as to raise the young workers' awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus constantly strengthening the unity of the ranks of the working class as a whole so that they can constantly raise their ideological awareness and insuring that they can bring into full play their leading role in the socialist enterprises.

At present, the situation at home and abroad is excellent. We are determined to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao even more diligently, study Chairman Mao's theories, line and general and specific

policies concerning socialist revolution and construction and under the centralized leadership of the Party committee, wholeheartedly rely on the working class, "bring all positive factors into play, unite with every one that can be united with," redouble our efforts, accelerate the production of iron and steel and manage the affairs in China well so as to render greater contributions to mankind.

* * *

DIALECTICAL METHOD OF "ONE DIVIDING INTO TWO"

Learn To Make Use of the Dialectical Method of One Dividing Into Two To Handle Problems

- study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

Li Hao-chün (李浩军)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 19, 1974)

In the brilliant document of scientific communism "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," our great leader Chairman Mao has, through making use of the law of the unity of opposites to observe the socialist society, profoundly analyzed the contradictions, classes and class struggles in socialist society, scientifically expounded the great truth of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forth the general policy of correctly distinguishing between and handling the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and those among the people and laid down the correct methods and general and specific policies for correctly handling the contradictions among the people. Today, under the excellent situation marked by the deep-going, widespread and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a serious study of this brilliant work by Chairman Mao is of tremendous practical significance toward our learning to use the dialectical method of one dividing into two to handle all kinds of problems and doing a good job in uniting the majority of the people.

Chairman Mao points out, "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking." This is to say that all things in the world embody two contradictory aspects. These two antagonistic opposites unite with as well as struggle against one another, thus giving impetus to the motion and transformation of things. The development in the natural world is like this and the progress in human society is also like this. We must firmly embrace the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and learn to use the dialectical method of one dividing into two to examine and handle problems. This is not merely a need of the revolutionary struggle for the material world in objective existence is primarily like this.

Taking the socialist society into consideration, Chairman Mao has, through making sharp analysis in this document, pointed out that there are still two types of contradictions of different nature in our country--the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and the contradictions among the people. "The contradictions between ourselves and the enemy are antagonistic contradictions." The contradictions among the people are, generally speaking, "contradictions on the foundation of the people's identity

of interests." Therefore, when handling any concrete problems, we must consider the existence of these two types of contradictions and correctly distinguish between and properly handle them.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being carried out at present is a political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In this great struggle, we seek primarily to resolve the contradictions between the broad masses of the revolutionary people and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and between Marxism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represented the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. This is a contradiction between ourselves and the enemies and the struggle between two classes, two roads, two lines and two kinds of world outlook and is related to the question of the hundred-year plan for preventing and guarding against revisionism.

The class struggle in objective existence is very complicated and the contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and the contradictions among the people are usually intermingled. This requires us to strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of different nature, seriously study Chairman Mao's complete set of methods and general and specific policies concerning the correct handling of contradictions among the people and realistically and properly handle the contradictions among the people.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has been popularized in our revolutionary ranks as never before and the broad masses of cadres and the people have made use of the dialectical method of one dividing into two to handle all kinds of problems, and their consciousness in resolving the contradictions among the people has been greatly raised. However, things are constantly developing and changing and the contradictions are also very complicated. After the old contradictions have been resolved, new contradictions are constantly produced and the new contradictions, compared with the old ones, have taken on new characteristics. This requires us to constantly study, analyze and resolve contradictions and we definitely cannot show "fear" for or evade such contradictions. Because the class status of different individuals among the people is at variance and the extent of the influence of the remnant old ideas in the mind of each individual is also at variance, coupled with the fact that people are subjected to various aspects of limitations when considering problems, contradictions of various types are produced and this is an objective existence. Our task lies in correctly reflecting and cautiously resolving them as far as possible. The attitude of placing the word "fear" above all else and taking a timid approach is completely unnecessary and will not help matter.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "We must gradually to disseminate dialectics and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method." Today, after the great proletarian cultural revolution has been going on for eight years and scored great victories, in order to unite the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities

in the whole country to jointly score even greater victories, we must respond to Chairman Mao's great call: "Gradually learn the use of the scientific dialectical method."

The dialectical method of one dividing into two is also an analytical method. "What is called analysis means the analysis of the contradictions of things." Only through the scientific analysis of the basic contradictions in socialist society and the status and demands of the different classes in society and a correct understanding of the conditions of the various classes can we formulate correct policies and unite the people to the maximum extent, isolate the enemies and win victory for the cause of socialist revolution. Without contradictions, there is no world; without contradictions, there is no progress; without struggles, there is no new unity. Correct things always exist in comparison with the erroneous things and progressive ideas always develop in struggle with the backward ones. As for the contradictions among the people, as long as we act in accordance with the policy "unity--criticism--unity," it is not difficult to resolve these contradictions.

To be sure, because socialist society is itself still a society with classes, class struggle in society is inevitably reflected among the people. This is a question of right and wrong among the people and must be clarified. However, the solution of problems of this kind calls for the method of producing facts and reasoning and making concrete analysis of concrete problems. We must see that essentially the broad masses of the revolutionary people love the Party and Chairman Mao and are resolved to take the socialist road. Since some comrades have not studied and read books seriously enough, their awareness of the two-line struggle is not high and occasional mistakes of this or that kind are unavoidable. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and uphold the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and treating the illness in order to save the patient," start from the desire for unity, lead them in seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, energetically wage ideological struggle, correctly handle the great proletarian revolution and properly handle the masses and ourselves so as to solve the problems. Only in this way "can the unity and solidarity within the socialist society be consolidated day after day."

In learning to use the dialectical method of one dividing into two to handle problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the prevention of one-sidedness in thinking. What is called one-sidedness is "thinking in terms of absolutes, that is, a metaphysical approach to problems." Chairman Mao points out, "The unity of opposites is conditional, temporary and transitory and hence relative, whereas the struggle of opposites is absolute." "In given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposites." This requires us to pay attention to the two aspects of a contradiction and their development and transformation in the course of handling contradictions among the people, prevent one-sidedness in thinking and oppose looking at problems in the absolute.

Toward our comrades and ourselves, we must adopt the method of one dividing into two and work conscientiously. We must start from the desire for unity to seriously solve certain differences emerging among the comrades through criticism and self-criticism. If the others are correct, we must seriously make self-criticism and resolutely follow the correct views and must not uphold our own views and persist in our errors.

As for the comrades who have made mistakes, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "in the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones' and 'treating the illness to save the patient,' in order to achieve the twofold objectives of clarity in ideology and unity among the comrades." "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" means that "the mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities, and it is necessary to analyze and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude." "Treating the illness to save the patient" is to enable the comrades who have made mistakes to genuinely draw lessons from experiences, "so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better." Here, it is necessary to grasp the dialectical relationship between unity and struggle: It is wrong to talk only about unity without talking about struggle. It is similarly wrong to talk of struggle only and negate unity. It is necessary to prevent one tendency from covering up another. Toward the comrades who have made mistakes, we definitely must not start from personal gratitude or grudge or replace policies with feelings, but must take into consideration the whole situation, the Party spirit and the line, respect dialectics and look at problems on the basis of "one dividing into two." "We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life but should consider his life and work as a whole." We must not only see his past but also his present. Through criticism and education, if these comrades have made progress even though small, we should welcome them. We must not only see their erroneous aspect without seeing the rectification of their errors. Toward those comrades who have made mistakes but have seriously rectified them, we must treat them with sincerity, help them politically, trust them, draw close to them in feelings and support them in their work. We can never cling to their past errors and think that a person who has made mistakes once is wrong forever and that since we were correct in the past, we are always correct. This basically runs counter to materialist dialectics and is a metaphysical approach to problems. We must stand high, see far and possess the broad-mindedness of the proletariat. We should constantly firmly bear in mind: "We have come together from every corner of the country and should be good at uniting in our work not only with comrades who hold the same views as we but also those who hold different views. There are some among us who have made very serious mistakes; we should not be prejudiced against them but should be ready to work with them." This is the hallmark of prosperity of our Party.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school." In order to carry out Chairman Mao's great instruction, we must learn to use the dialectical method of one dividing into two to handle all kinds of problems, implement

Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies, strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, unite over 95 percent of the cadres and the people, bring into full play all the positive factors, unite with all those who can be united with and as far as possible turn the passive factors into positive ones to serve the great cause of building up the socialist society.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

We Approve the Method of Simplification Through the Use of Homonyms

by

Liang Ts'an-lu (梁灿鲁), member of the workers' criticism unit of the No. 2 Rotary Furnace Workshop of the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 25, 1974)

Not long ago, at a forum in which we discussed spare-time education and language reform, two master craftsmen made this thought-provoking dialogue:

"The need to remember several thousand Chinese characters, like calling out the names of all the people in the mill, is indeed difficult. If the written language could be changed into phonetic one with a total of just over twenty letters of the alphabet, after learning the alphabet and the principle of spelling, we can read the phonetic words as we look through them."

"There are too many square characters. Just take the character pronounced "yüan" for example. There are the "yüan" (元) or yüan-tan (元旦), the "yüan" (园) of kung-yüan (公园), the "yüan" (原) of ts'ao-yüan (草原), the "yüan" (员) of yen-yüan (演员), the "yüan" (源) of Yüan-ch'üan (源泉) and the "yüan" (圆) of yüan-chüan (圆圈), and they are all different. We still have to remember by rote which one belongs to where. So how difficult that is. If we could only use just the single character "yüan" (元) to replace all the characters read "yüan," would that not be much simpler?"

What the former master craftsman said expressed the urgent demand of the old workers for mastering culture, their dissatisfaction with the Chinese characters like "the tiger that blocks the way" and their yearning for Chinese phonetic spelling. But the latter master craftsmen favored the method of adopting more homonyms among the simplified characters.

Since liberation, under the solicitude of Chairman Mao, many old workers who had been deprived of the right to receive education in the old society have obtained the right to attend school, and have gone to literacy classes and spare-time schools. However, because they are tensely engaged in grasping the revolution and promoting production, they could not afford much time for study. On the other hand, they have also encountered Chinese characters which are difficult to recognize and difficult to write. Because of this, the problem of reforming the Chinese characters has become one which must be urgently solved.

The Chinese written language could not be Latinized right away. For the sake of making things easy for current usage, there is a need for the simplification of the Chinese characters. There are numerous methods for simplifying. Some are new determinative-phonetic characters, some are new ideograms and some are characters of the running scrip used as k'ai-shu. However, we favor the method of adopting more homonyms.

The use of homonyms could greatly reduce the number of Chinese characters and bring into realization the wish of the latter master craftsman. This could reduce greatly the time wasted by the workers, peasants and soldiers over the learning of the square characters and that amounts to almost doubling the number of characters they could learn. This is a simple sum which could be worked out by anyone.

The use of homonyms is also a measure for preparing the Chinese characters to take the road of phoneticization. In simplified characters, the character "ch'en" (尘) is made up by the characters "shao" (小) and "t'u" (土), and is of course quite understandable. However, this still calls for running around in circles within the framework of idea expression. On the other hand, homonyms are different, for they push the Chinese characters a big step forward in the direction of phoneticization, sever the relations between the form of a character and its meaning and link the form of a character with its peonunciation of the character. The various kinds of work we carry out today in the reform of the written language are for phoneticization tomorrow, viewed from this long-term objective, the promotion of homonyms and the increase in the phonetic composition of Chinese characters are precisely for making ideological preparations and creating public opinion for phoneticization.

Some comrades have their reservations for the use of homonyms. "Disdain" is the most universal view. For hundreds and thousands of years, people have been accustomed to this kind of square characters which require guessing to obtain the general meaning. So, on seeing the metal radical, they would associate the character with metal and on seeing the three dots of the water radical, they would assume that the character has something to do with water. Actually, they are constantly misled. Now that the Chinese characters are used as signs for denoting sound, and commonly used characters with simple construction are used in place of others with similar pronunciation but with a different form and meaning, people are of course not accustomed to their use right away.

Actually, in the course of creating the written language, the working people of ancient time in China had long been using homonyms, otherwise called the method of homonym loan characters. In the oracle-bone writing, the character "ch'i" (其) was written as (箕) in the form of a sieve or "pen-ch'i" (畚 箕). At that time, the character "ch'i" meant "whether or not" and "ch'i-feng" (其 风) meant "whether or not the wind is blowing" and "ch'i-yu" (其雨) meant "whether or not it is going to rain." In what way was it related to a sieve? Actually, owing to the fact that the meaning of "ch'i" was more abstract and difficult to express, a sieve was borrowed for use in its place probably because the pronunciation for

"ch'i" (其) was similar to that of "ch'i" (箕), and this was substitution with a homonym.

For hundreds and thousands of years, the Chinese written language was in the hands of the exploiting classes who styled themselves as "Ts'ang Chieh." So for a long time, it remained at the ideogram stage without taking the road of phoneticization in common with the written languages of the rest of the world. Its non-phonetic quality and its disassociation from the spoken language are major shortcomings in the Chinese written language. In order to grow and progress and to realize Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world," a fundamental reform must be carried out. The change from ideograms to phonetic signs is a flying leap and a very great development. If the Chinese language were to remain permanently in the ancient form which everybody is accustomed to, how could there be any progress, development or vitality? Because of this, we must advocate the use of homonyms, so that the broad masses of the people could gradually become accustomed to phonetic Chinese characters. Speaking in a certain sense, this also means making preparation for Chinese language phoneticization.

Some time ago, some comrades suggested the method of using more homonyms in simplified characters. They also put forth many proposals such as using "huo-feng" (火房) in place of "huo-feng" (伙房) and "Tzu-hsi" (子细) in place of "tzu-hsi" (仔细). Thereupon, some of the well-meaning comrades expressed concern, for they were afraid that people might misconstrue it as meaning the kitchen on fire. Actually, as Mr. Lu Hün had pointed out long ago, "characters are signs for recording the spoken language, and they have never existed independently (the use of a single characger to express many meanings in the dictionary is also an extremely common phenomenon). If a character is placed in a given language environment, when read from the context, there would never be any misunderstanding. In normal conversation we often use the term "tzu-hsi," but there has never been any need to add the footnote that "the 'tzu' I am talking about has a 'jen' radical." Other people will also never misunderstand it by thinking that you are talking about things having something to do with your son. Because of this, such anxiety is entirely unnecessary.

We hope that the Chinese characters will continue to be simplified, and we further hope that in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the work of reforming the written language will take a big step forward in the orientation of phoneticization. Because of this, we endorse the proposal of adopting more homonym in the Draft Proposal for Simplifying the Chinese Written Language.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Castigates Lin Piao's Crimes in Opposing Party Leadership of Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

a recent "people's daily" article entitled "rifle must always be in hands of party and people" denounces lin piao for opposing absolute party leadership over the army. contributed by the mass criticism writing group of the military and political college, the article points out that an important issue involved in the struggle between chairman mao's proletarian military line and lin piao's bourgeois military line is whether the party commands the gun or vice versa.

chairman mao teaches: "our principle is that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party." this is an unalterable principle of marxism, the article states. a summary follows:

like such chieftains of previous opportunist lines as chang kuo-tao, kao kang and peng teh-huai, lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor, went all out in opposing this instruction of chairman mao's and in reversing the relation between the party and the army. he placed the army over the party, peddling the fallacy that "the army is the centre", negating the absolute leadership of the party over the army.

lin piao characterized the army "as the centre of centres and key of keys." he said: "provided the army does not change its colour, there are ways to cope with the party, government and people." that is to say, the nature of the army determines the nature of the party, and not vice versa. this is a shameless betrayal of the marxist teachings on classes, political parties and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

lenin pointed out: "in the majority of cases, at least in modern civilized countries, classes are led by political parties." in class society, that tool of class struggle, the army, invariably belongs to a given class and, under the leadership of its political party, serves its interests. the fundamental and decisive factor that distinguishes the chinese people's liberation army from other armies, that enables it to maintain its proletarian characteristics and be the powerful tool of our party and people in seizing and consolidating political power and winning the love and support of the people is leadership by the chinese communist party and chairman mao. the

reason why the soviet red army founded and commanded by lenin and the bolshevik party has become a tool of repression against the people at home and aggression against other countries is because the renegade khrushchov-breznnev clique usurped the highest power of the soviet party and state and changed the marxist line of the soviet party. the party has turned revisionist, so the nature of the army has changed. historical facts prove that the nature of the army is determined by that of the party which leads it and is not the other way round.

to spread the fallacy of "the army is the centre", lin piao did everything possible to tamper with marxist teachings on the state. he put the party, government, army and mass organizations on a par, declaring that they were all "basic component parts of the state". he distorted the marxist concept that the army is the main factor of the state and advocated the army "as the centre of centres", as regards the party, government, army and mass organizations. what is the communist party? "the party is the vanguard of the proletariat, the highest organizational form of the proletariat. it must lead all other organizations, such as the army, the government and the mass organizations."

what is the state? the state is the organ by which one class holds down others, and a "special coercive force". it consists of the army, police, prisons, courts, etc., the army being the main tool. this is marxism a b c. but by playing around with words, lin piao distorted the difference between the army and the police, prisons, courts, etc. as a difference between the army and the communist party and masses in order to make the army, which serves the people whole-heartedly under the absolute leadership of the proletarian party, become a so-called "centre of centres", placing the army above the communist party and people. this was aimed at creating a theoretical justification for putting the party under the command of the gun.

to spread this theory, lin piao said that "our army's task has changed, and so has its status", and therefore, the army "must grasp not only military but party and financial powers". this shows to the hilt lin piao's sinister intention to use the army to rule the party and the government.

of the seven sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party, it is the party that exercises overall leadership. the people's liberation army must be subordinate to centralized leadership by the party. throughout the country, it must be subordinate to the leadership of the party central committee and,

in an area, the army there must be subordinate to centralized leadership by the local party committee. this condition of the army under the absolute leadership of the party has never changed and will never be allowed to change.

since the day of its founding, our people's army has always been an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. it is a working force as well as a fighting force. besides fighting, it shoulders the task of doing mass work. as a working force, its concrete tasks and forms may change with changes in the situation of the revolution. but its condition of being under the absolute leadership of the party cannot be altered.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our army took over and developed the glorious tradition of being a working force in line with the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee. under party leadership, it took on the tasks of supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercising military control and carrying out political and military training, thus making new contributions to the cultural revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. however, its tasks during the cultural revolution are still those that the army as a working force should fulfil under party leadership.

speaking of the changes in our army's concrete tasks at a certain point, lin piao advocated in a sneaky way that they changed the army's status, namely to one of control over the party. he created confusion in an attempt to use the gun to command the party. lin piao advocated the army as the centre to help him usurp party and state power. but faced by the great party and the great people's liberation army, lin piao could not bring to fruition his wolfish ambition.

the most fundamental way in which the party exercises leadership over the army is leadership by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and leadership by the party's correct political line. lin piao created counter-revolutionary public opinion to overthrow absolute leadership of the army by the party by saying that following whom was the "question of primary importance" and that "line, policy, ideology and other matters are secondary and less important".

chairman mao points out: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the lifeline of our party and army. it decides the nature of our army and whether the revolution is crowned with success or fails.

the brilliant fighting course of the chinese communist party and the people's liberation army has proved time and again that a correct political line by the party brings us everything: if we have no men, we will have them; if we have no rifles, we can get them; if we do not have state power, we will be able to seize it. if the line is incorrect, we will lose that we already have. therefore, to grasp the party's line is a matter of prime importance. provided we grasp the political line, we have the correct orientation.

lin piao said that line and policy were secondary and less important. this does not at all mean that he did not want a line and policy. on the contrary, he wanted to replace chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. he said that following whom was "a question of primary importance". his intention was to pull some people over to his side, to form die-hard cliques in his own interest and to make people follow him in opposing the advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line of the party, the army and the people of the whole country.

the theoretical basis for our party line is marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. lin piao described marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as secondary and less important, in his effort to replace the ideology guiding our army with his counter-revolutionary revisionist ideology and the reactionary doctrines of confucius and mencius and turn the people's liberation army into an instrument for restoring capitalism in china.

under the leadership of chairman mao, our army established and perfected the system of collective leadership by the party committee in the course of a long period of revolutionary struggle. this ensured party leadership over the army organizationally and is the tradition of our army. lin piao stated: "collective leadership weakens personal responsibility". what nonsense exclamation

collective leadership is the supreme principle of our party's leadership. the basic system of party leadership over the army is the division of labour and responsibilities by leading cadres under the collective leadership of the party committee. "neither collective leadership nor personal responsibility is overemphasized to the neglect of the other". collective leadership and personal responsibility are interdependent, and neither should be weakened. however, collective leadership is primary. only by strengthening collective leadership can we make clear-cut orientation on the line to follow, distinguish right from wrong, arrive at correct decisions and bring into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the party committee members so that they fulfil their assigned work.

therefore, collective leadership absolutely does not weaken personal responsibility under party committee leadership.

lin piao and company counterposed collective leadership to personal responsibility and fundamentally rejected collective leadership by the party committee. this means that he wanted to exercise warlord rule over our party. for a long time, lin piao opposed collective party leadership and was bent on warlord domination. in the early days of our army building, he opposed the system put forward by chairman mao of party representatives in our army, tried to push out the political commissars in the army and decided everything by himself. he created an "independent kingdom" in the party and army and stubbornly countered the strategic decisions and directives of the party central committee and chairman mao.

abiding by party collective leadership is a matter of party principle, of maintaining or opposing absolute party leadership of the army.

chairman mao teaches: "communists do not fight for personal military power, but they must fight for military power for the party, for military power for the people". lin piao and company openly resisted this principle of chairman mao's, and cooked up the fallacy that the founder of the people's liberation army could not command it and that it "must be directly commanded" only by lin piao himself in a bid to usurp the military power that belongs to the party and the people and to seize chairman mao's commanding authority in our army.

in plotting with his gang, lin piao said: "we must learn from chiang kai-shek. once he had the army in his hands he had the state." this shows lin piao in his true colours. clamouring to grasp the army and command it, he meant to learn from chiang kai-shek and launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup.

the chinese people's liberation army is the people's army founded, led and commanded by chairman mao himself. under his leadership and command during the past forty-seven years, our army has grown from small to big and from weak to strong, smashed sabotage and interference by earlier opportunist lines, triumphed over powerful enemies at home and abroad and established people's political power. since the seizure of nation-wide political power, our army, under the personal command of chairman mao, has smashed aggression and subversion by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and made new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. numerous historical facts prove that under the leadership of the party and chairman mao,

our army grows and is victorious; without it, our army is weakened and fails.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that the rifle must at all times be in the hands of the party and people and must never be permitted to become the tool of any careerist. lin piao tried to usurp party and state power and to have everything under his command and at his disposal, but he came to his end in an ignominious plane crash on his way to betraying the country.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHANG YUN-YI

Peking Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chang Yun-yi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

comrade chang yun-yi, member of the tenth central committee of the chinese communist party, member of the standing committee of the third national people's congress and member of the national defence council, died of illness in peking on november 19, 1974 at the age of 82.

a memorial meeting for comrade chang yun-yi was held this afternoon in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

a portrait of the late comrade chang yun-yi was hung in the auditorium and below it was the urn containing his ashes, draped with the flag of the c.p.c.

in the auditorium were wreaths presented by the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

there were also wreaths presented by other chinese party and government leaders tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin and kuo mo-jo.

other wreaths were presented by the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national defence

council, the general office of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the ministry of national defence, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. general political department, the p.l.a. general logistics department, the science and technology commission for national defence of the p.l.a., the academy of military science, the military and political academy, the navy and air force of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

party and government leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen attended the memorial meeting and expressed sympathy to comrade han pi and other relatives of the late comrade chang yun-yi.

the memorial meeting was presided over by comrade yeh chien-ying. comrade teng hsiao-ping delivered a memorial speech at the meeting. he said:

"comrade chang yun-yi was a native of wenchang county, kwangtung province. he joined the chinese communist party in 1926 and led the armed uprising in yuchiang, kwangsi province, in 1929 and joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army that year. during the period of the red army, he served as commander of the seventh corps of the red army, deputy chief of staff of the central military commission, and commander of the kwangtung-kiangsi military area." "during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, he served as chief of staff of the new fourth army, commander of the command post north of the yangtze river of the new fourth army and deputy corps commander of the new fourth army. "during the war of liberation, he served as deputy commander of the east china military area, commander of the shantung military area, member of the central china bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and member of the east china bureau of the c.p.c. central committee. "after nation-wide liberation, he served as secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi provincial committee, chairman of the kwangsi provincial people's government, commander and political commissar of the kwangsi military area, member of the central-south bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the south china branch bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the central-south administrative committee and deputy secretary of the

control commission of the c.p.c. central committee. "comrade chang yun-yi was member of the seventh, eighth and ninth central committee of the communist party of china, and member of the standing committee of the first and second national people's congress.

"comrade chang yun-yi was an outstanding member of the communist party of china. in protracted revolutionary wars, socialist revolution and construction over the past decades under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he remained loyal to the party and the people, studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, worked hard, lived a plain life, maintained close link with the masses, and served the people diligently, devoting his whole life to the revolutionary cause.

"the death of comrade chang yun-yi bereft us of an old comrade-in-arms and an old comrade. it is a big loss to our party and army. mourning over his death with deep grief, we should learn from comrade chang yun-yi his revolutionary spirit and fine style of work and transform our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must continue to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for a long time, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, unite and strive to win new and still greater victories."

also attending the memorial meeting were:

leading members of the c.p.c. central committee and government departments kuo yu-feng, keng piao, lo ching-chang, li chin-teh, yu kuang, kang ke-ching, yu chiu-li, su ching, ku mu, li shui-ching, liu wei, wang cheng, chang wen-pi, chung fu-hsiang, fang yi, liao cheng-chih, liu hsiang-ping, chien cheng-ying, wu ching-tung and li meng-fu;

members of the standing committee of the n.p.c. and standing committee members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu, lo shu-chang, chi fang, wu yu-chih, tseng chih, chen chi-han, chen tzu-sheng and chou shih-ti;

members of the national defence council liu fei and tung chi-wu;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. science and technology commission for national defence, the academy of military science,

the military and political academy, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, li ta, chang ting-fa, hu wei, ho cheng-wen, wei po-ting, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lin-hsiang, chang chih-ming, tao lu-chia, fang chiang, sung shih-lun, wang hsin-ting, liao han-sheng, hsiao ke, tang liang, wang hung-kun, fu chuan-tso, chang ta-chih, chang yi-hsiang, wu lieh, yao kuo-min, li chen, liu hsien-chuan, sung wei-shih, tsui tien-min, chou shih-chung, huang wen-ming, chen hsien-jui, teng hai-ching, wu chung and yang chun-sheng; and

leading member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee huang tso-chen,

also attending the memorial meeting were friends of the late comrade chang yun-yi, including tan chen-lin, han hsien-chu, chen man-yuan, chiang hua, chiang wei-ching, yeh fei, chang ling-pin, li jen-chun, chang ching-fu, hu li-chiao, yang cheng-wu, hsiao hua, peng ming-chih, kuo hua-jo, mo wen-hua, yu li-chin, cheng chun, kuang jen-nung, li shou-hsuan, lin yueh-chin, ma kuo-jui and kuo shu-shen, as well as several hundred representatives of the people.

after comrade chang yun-yi passed away, chu teh, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the people called at the hospital to pay last respects to his remains. during comrade chang yun-yi's hospitalization, some leading comrades of the party, government and army called on him and inquired after his health at the hospital.

HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

Kwangsi Completes Hydrogeological Survey

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 25, 1974)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has completed a hydrogeological survey for farm irrigation. the survey, conducted in more than two years over complicated geological formations, provides a scientific basis for full-scale development of irrigation projects.

hydrogeological workers of the region started the survey in august 1972 under the guidance of the general policy for china's national economic development laid

down by chairman mao, i.e., "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." led by local party committees, they formed three-in-one groups with local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out the survey with speed on a mass scale.

a three-in-one group clarified the distribution and flow of the underground streams in a mountainous area of over 1,000 square kilometres in western kwangsi in 17 months. it found 49 underground water sites and worked out a plan to bring more than 2,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation. if handled by only a few technicians, a job like this could hardly be finished in ten years.

in order to mobilize the masses for surveying, the hydrogeological workers ran short-term courses for school teachers and students and trained local technicians for the job. they also summed up the experience of the local people and wrote popular pamphlets on the location and exploration of underground water.

the hydrogeological workers combined social investigation with hydrogeological survey and took into consideration both the urgent need for water and long-term planning, stressing the exploration of water for drinking and for irrigation. their work was supported by the local people because it met their needs in production and everyday life.

half of kwangsi lies in limestone areas. some of the mountains are full of caverns and underground streams. the hydrogeological workers persevered in their hard work to grasp the laws governing karst water.

a karst cavern in pama yao autonomous county can accommodate 1,000 people in its largest part but tapers off to a height of 20-30 centimetres at other places. the hydrogeological workers surmounted numerous difficulties and obtained first-hand data on the cavern essential for the building of a reservoir in its vicinity.

INNOVATIONS

Peking Workers Make New Innovations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the "peking daily" devotes a full page to reports of new technical innovations introduced by workers in various spheres of industry, communications and transport, and municipal construction. they reflect the excellent situation in industry and the changes taking place under the impetus of the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

workers of the oxygen cylinder workshop of the peking metal structures plant successfully pooled their ideas and efforts and streamlined the extrusion, or shaping, of oxygen cylinders from steel billets.

formerly, due to the influence of the revisionist line which did not stress self-reliance, oxygen cylinders had mainly to be imported. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers concerned, in the spirit of self-reliance, trial manufactured a few oxygen cylinders from steel tubes. but the seamless tubes used in making the cylinders still had to be imported. now the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has given the workers further impetus and, after repeated experiments, they have succeeded in producing oxygen cylinders from chinese-made steel billets.

the accessories section of the no. 2 machining workshop of the peking no. 1 machine tools plant have designed and made a 12 position wax pattern automatic pressing machine. when the machine is put in motion, the twelve dies fitted on it open and close systematically and at the same time wax is poured. thus the wax patterns needed for parts of diverse shapes are made in a short time.

formerly, this section made the wax patterns by strenuous manual labour and efficiency was low. then during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius a joint technical innovations group, formed of cadres, technicians and workers, after canvassing the workers' opinions, carefully revised the blueprints and surmounted a number of knotty technical problems. they were then able to make more than 100 parts and produce the wax pattern automatic pressing machine.

the 60,000-spindle spinning workshop of the peking no. 1 cotton mill has introduced electrically driven trolley carts to carry the workers along the corridors between the machines, thus reducing labour intensity. this is a result of a number of technical innovations made by its cadres, workers and technicians. the spinner,

who is usually a woman, now mounts a trolley, presses an electric switch, and automatically makes the rounds of the alleyways, instead of walking to and fro all the time. they used to walk an estimated total of about 20 kilometres per shift.

the workers roundly criticized lin piao's confucian fallacy that "women are of no use". defying hardships and working in high spirits the women spinners helped to build 5,000 metres of track in their off hours, and also made the parts and appliances for the electrically driven trolley carts.

last april the peking chemical works was assigned the task of making a kind of colour film developer which till then had to be imported. working round the clock, the workers fulfilled the task four days ahead of schedule.

the "peking daily" has also reported new technical innovations made by a dozen or so other units, including the general internal combustion engine plant and the rolling stock department of the peking railway sub-bureau. all the innovations show how the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius sparks revolutionary enthusiasm among the workers and taps their ingenuity.

OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Northwest China Makes Light-Weight Oil Drilling Instruments

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 25, 1974)

three kinds of light-weight instruments for use on oil drilling rigs -- links, elevators and pipe tongs -- have recently been trial-made by the paochi petroleum machinery plant in shensi province, northwest china. they are welcomed by drilling workers.

the links, elevators and pipe tongs are the main parts of the hoisting system in the drilling rig. based on imported designs, the old products were very clumsy. the new ones are small in size, simple in structure and easy to operate. a couple of links of a 150-ton load capacity now weigh 92 kg. as against 296 kg. previously; an elevator of a 250-ton capacity weighs 83 kg. as against 187 kg.; and a pair of pipe tongs of a 10-ton capacity weigh 176 kg. as against 273 kg.

to produce light-weight links, elevators and pipe tongs, special steel of high intensity, toughness and plasticity is needed. breaking with fetishes and emancipating their minds, the workers and staff of the paochi petroleum machinery plant decided to make the steel themselves. they studied chairman mao's works "on contradiction" and "on practice" and used materialist dialectics as a guide to action. "three-in-one" groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians conducted thousands of experiments and collected some ten thousand data with the aid of the tayeh steel plant and chiaotung university in sian. at the end they made from domestic materials the needed alloy structural steel of high intensity, toughness and plasticity.

to convass opinions, the factory repeatedly sent people to big oilfields and geological teams, taking with them prototypes of the new products. improvements were made in accordance with suggestions from drilling workers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Liberation Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25,1974)

a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army held a rally here today in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the rally were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, and commercial counsellor theohar fundo, deputy military attache fadil haxhiraj and other comrades of the albanian embassy here.

present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, sung yu-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, pang hsiu-ting and ting yu-hai, leading members of a p.l.a. peking unit, yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

in his speech, pang hsiu-ting said: "at a time when the heroic albanian people, brimming over with confidence and pride in victory, are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania, we are very glad to have this happy get-together with our albanian comrades-in-arms here to celebrate the brilliant festival."

he spoke highly of the brilliant achievements on various fronts of socialist revolution and construction made by the albanian people over the past 30 years under the leadership of their own great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour by holding the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other and working self-reliantly and hard.

he said: "the albanian people's army is a new type of army of the people armed with marxism-leninism. in the long revolutionary struggles, she has always been in close unity with the people and performed meritorious service to albania's national liberation and cause of socialism."

"though china and albania are separated by mountains and rivers, our hearts are linked together,"

he added. "some comrades in our unit visited the country of the mountain eagle and witnessed the excellent situation prevailing in socialist revolution and construction in albania. they have learned valuable experience from the albanian people and the albanian people's army. we are resolved to make contributions to the constant enhancement of the great friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of china and albania."

ambassador behar shtylla made a speech amid warm applause. he gave an account of the heroic national liberation struggle waged by the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha against the italian fascists, german nazis and domestic renegades.

he said: "november 29, 1944 is the day of victory for the liberation of albania and people's revolution. for the first time in history the albanian people have become masters of their own destiny since then and established the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania."

the ambassador described how the albanian people have closely rallied round comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour in the 30 years since liberation, defied brute force and relied on their own efforts, and scored great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"in line with the teaching of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha," the ambassador added, "the people's army and the entire people of albania are prepared at all time and ready at any moment to burn into ashes by means of flames of a people's war any enemy who should dare to invade an inch of albania's sacred territory and cause damage to the revolution and socialism."

speaking about the excellent current world situation in revolution, ambassador behar shtylla pointed out: "neither imperialism nor social-imperialism, alone or together, can cope with the repeated attacks and struggles waged by the revolutionary people of all countries."

he warmly praised the albanian-chinese friendship. he said: "the friendship, cooperation and unity of the two peoples, parties and armies of albania and china have struck deep roots in the hearts of the peoples of our two countries. this friendship, cooperation and unity have stood tests in the long and uncompromising common struggles against our common enemy -- imperialism and social-imperialism -- and for the safeguarding of the freedom of the people of various countries, socialist revolution and the cause of marxism-leninism."

the rally proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania.

when ambassador shtylla and the other albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at the barracks of the unit this morning, the commanders and fighters of the unit held aloft slogan placards and red flags, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans, warmly welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms and greeting them on this red-letter day.

the albanian comrades visited the recreation club of a company, armymen's living quarters, a pharmaceutical works staffed by wives of the officers. they watched a military drilling session, a shooting performance, and were entertained with a programme of albanian and chinese songs and dances presented by the amateur art group of the unit.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Tirana

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

a chinese party and government delegation left here for tirana by special plane this afternoon to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania at the invitation of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the albanian council of ministers. leader of the delegation is yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

members of the delegation are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, liu chen-hua (already in tirana), alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chinese ambassador to albania, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang chuan-chung, deputy section leader of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry. with them are staff members.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and ni

chih-fu; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign ministers chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying; deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee feng hsuan, jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan and shen chien; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including chu chuan-hsien, yu hung-liang, li ke-ming and mao pao-chung.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were present.

Peking University Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

filled with profound revolutionary sentiments and joy, worker-peasant-soldier students at peking university held a meeting this morning to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

among the guests at the meeting were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, counsellor of the albanian embassy here jovan andoni and other comrades from the embassy, as well as albanian students now studying in peking university. they were given a warm welcome.

wang lien-lung, chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, and counsellor jovan andoni spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, wang lien-lung praised the albanian people for their brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

he said: "in education, too, albania has made tremendous progress in the 30 years since liberation. a revolutionary vigour prevails over the educational front. with the kind attention of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the teachers and students are assiduously studying marxism-leninism and sciences and culture, actively participating in productive labour and military training and closely combining study with productive labour and military training. the schools are pressing ahead victoriously along the road of revolutionization. we highly rejoice at and are encouraged by every victory and success won by our albanian brothers."

wang lien-lung said: "now our two countries have many exchange students studying in tirana university and peking university. we firmly believe that the younger generation, as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, will surely hand down from generation to generation the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples founded by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha."

in his speech, counsellor jovan andoni said: "we are very glad today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania at this meeting together with our chinese comrades. "great fraternal friendship and militant unity have bound the people of our two countries together," he said.

the counsellor gave an account of how the albanian people have responded to the party's call, rallying in close ranks, holding the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other, working self-reliantly, and made tremendous achievements over the past 30 years in the valiant struggles against domestic and foreign enemies of all descriptions and in socialist revolution and construction.

"albania has done tremendous work to revolutionize its schools," he said. "in order to establish a new type of educational system and place the core of marxist-leninist ideology in a dominant position, we regard study, productive labour and physical-military training as the three revolutionary basic links in young people's ideological and political education. this system has been in successful practice for several years and yielded good results. our party is convinced that educating the younger generation in this spirit will enable it to grow up healthily and become ready at all time as good successors to the revolutionary cause."

he praised peking university with its glorious revolutionary tradition for the achievements in the revolution in education during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius initiated and led by chairman mao. he said: "your university has opened its doors to the workers, peasants and soldiers and linked study closely with life, revolutionary practice, production and scientific work. as your comrades and the closest comrades-in-arms, we are overjoyed at your tremendous achievements."

their speeches aroused outbursts of warm applause.

attending the meeting were vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary

committee chang hsueh-shu and deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry yu hung-liang.

at the meeting, the sparetime art propaganda team of peking university performed albanian and chinese songs and dances, including "country of the mountain eagles", "true friends" and "the first college student from our golden spring village".

albanian children happily mounted the stage and sang chinese and albanian songs, including "i like peking's tien an men" and "young guerrillas".

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Formal Inauguration of Peking-Tehran-Bucharest-Tirana Airline

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "bridge of friendship" to mark the formal inauguration of the peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana airline. the commentary reads as follows:

an air line from peking through tehran and bucharest to tirana under the general administration of civil aviation of china (the c.a.a.c.) is formally inaugurated today. the opening of this new air line is the outcome of close cooperation and joint endeavours between our government and the governments of iran, romania and albania and is a source of rejoicing in our country's relations with these friendly countries. for this we express our warm greetings.

over the past years, close cooperation and frequent friendly contacts have been maintained by the chinese people with the peoples of albania, romania and iran. now, this aerial bridge spanning europe and asia has directly linked together the four countries and created still more favourable conditions for the further development of mutual contacts among the people of various countries, the promotion of economic and cultural exchanges and the consolidation and strengthening of friendly relations.

the chinese and albanian peoples have forged fraternal militant unity and great friendship in their protracted joint struggle. this invaluable revolutionary friendship has stood the test of turbulent storms and no force on earth can undermine it. the formal inauguration of the air line between china and albania on the eve of the glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary

of albania's liberation -- adds a new page to the annals of friendship between the two countries. this tie of friendship will link still more closely the hearts of the chinese and albanian peoples separated by mountains and rivers.

the chinese people and the fraternal romanian people have a profound militant friendship. they have always sympathized with and supported each other both in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in the common cause of socialist construction. recent years have seen a new development of friendship and cooperation between china and romania. the formal inauguration of the air service between the two countries is the abundant fruit of this friendship and cooperation.

the chinese and iranian peoples had long and traditional friendly relations in history. the friendly contacts between the two peoples through the well-known "silk road" started over 2,000 years ago. after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran, the friendly relations between the two countries have made a new rapid development. the formal inauguration of the air line linking the two countries makes a new contribution to consolidate and expand the historical ties and traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian people.

china, iran, romania and albania are all developing countries. the people of the four countries share the same experience of past imperialist aggression and oppression and today they are confronting the same tasks of opposing imperialism and hegemonism and defending their state sovereignty and national independence. today when we are celebrating the formal inauguration of the air line between the four countries, we are deeply convinced that through this air bridge of friendship the four countries' people and the people of various third world countries will unite more closely in their common struggle.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Sports Study Group Leaves Kunming for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 25, 1974)

the burmese sports study group led by u thein tin, deputy director of burma's sports and physical education department, concluded its friendly visit to peking, shanghai, kwangchow and kunming and left here for home by plane this afternoon.

liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, met with the burmese guests during their stay in kunming. on hand were leading members of the yunnan provincial and the kunming municipal physical culture and sports committees.

the guests visited a chemical works, a people's commune on the outskirts of kunming, and the provincial spare-time sports school for youngsters. they also went sightseeing in the "forest of rocks".

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Football Team Plays First Friendly Match in Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the chinese youth football team now on a friendly visit to burundi played its first friendly match with the burundi national team in bujumbura yesterday, according to a report from that city.

at a welcome ceremony held before the match, bernard bizindavyi, national executive secretary of the burundi party of unity and national progress and minister of national guidance and longin kanuma, first general secretary of the rwagasore revolutionary youth organization, received the chinese players.

watching the match were artemon simbananiye, minister of national education and culture; edouard nzambimana, minister of public works, transport and equipment; donatien bihute, secretary general of the presidency in charge of technical research as well as senior officials and officers and 20,000 people from all walks of life.

first general secretary longin kanuma gave a reception in honour of the chinese team yesterday evening.

chinese ambassador chen feng was present at the match and reception.

the chinese team arrived in bujumbura on november 22.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Is Genuine Representative of Cambodian Nation and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys the warm support of the entire cambodian people; it is the sole legitimate government of that country and the genuine representative of the whole nation and people. this is an indisputable fact no matter by what means the traitorous lon nol clique uses in trying to retain illegal occupation of the country's seat in the united nations.

in the last four years and more since its birth during the just struggle for national salvation, the royal government of national union has upheld the banner of national unity and carried out an independent and unremitting struggle to implement the political programme of the national united front of cambodia and the five-point declaration issued by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970. it has won brilliant victories in all fields and enjoys high prestige at home and abroad.

the royal government of national union administers liberated areas comprising 90 per cent of the country's territory with over 80 per cent of the population. all the ministries of this government carrying out their missions outside the country returned home in november last year and have successfully exercised their functions there. organs of people's power have been established in the liberated areas at the village, commune, district, region and provincial levels through democratic elections. the people have become masters of the country and of their own destiny.

the people's national liberation armed forces -- an army formed by the sons of the cambodian people -- enjoy the warm support of the people. it has grown dozens of times stronger and become the vigorous

force in the struggle of national liberation to overthrow the traitorous lon nol clique. following the line of people's war, it has won many victories on the battlefield and defeated the numerous war plans against the country engineered by the u.s. imperialists and their phnompenh henchmen. it wipes out large quantities of lonnolite troops every year. according to aki reports, in the seven-month dry season from last winter to this spring, it put out of action 94,700 enemy troops; in the rainy season this year it annihilated over 60,000 puppet troops and seized over 12,000 weapons of various kinds. the liberated areas have been further consolidated and expanded. at present, the people's armed forces firmly hold the initiative on the battlefield and are advancing determinedly to liberate the whole country.

the vast liberated zone is a scene of growing prosperity. the people in the liberated areas, with the spirit of self-reliance, have promoted agricultural production in a big way, getting good harvests for years running, particularly in grain production. moreover, the national traditional handicrafts such as weaving, local iron tool-making and salt extraction have also been step by step restored and developed. now, the people in tne liberated areas have achieved grain self-sufficiency which some to spare. the rapid development of the economy in the liberated areas has not only improved the life of the people but has also provided a base for strong support to the front.

today, the people in the enemy-held zone, living in an abyss of suffering and clearly recognizing the reactionary features of the lon nol clique, have risen in struggle. they have placed their hope for national liberation on the national united front and the royal government of national union. during the period from november last year to may this year, 210,000 inhabitants of the enemy-held zone went over to the liberated areas. during the rainy season of this year, tens of thousands of people made their way to the liberated areas.

the international prestige of the royal government of national union has risen steadily. its friendly relations with the third world countries have constantly developed. following the 1973 visit to 11 african and european countries made by samdech sihanouk, the deputy prime minister and minister of national defence, khieu samphan, bringing happy tidings of new victories of the cambodian people, this year led a delegation on a visit to 12 countries in asia, africa and europe. the visit has further strengthened the friendship between the cambodian people and the peoples of those countries and broadened the political influence of the national united front and the royal government of national union. the royal government of national union has also sent abroad some other delegations

for friendly visits to many countries and for international meetings, which was a contribution to consolidating friendship with the peoples of various countries and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism.

the cambodian people's just struggle for national salvation continues to win greater sympathy and support in the world. over 60 countries have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia. many international organizations and conferences have themselves restored or demanded restoration of its legal rights. the representative of the royal government of national union was recognized as the sole legal representative to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned nations held in georgetown in 1972. samdech sihanouk leading a delegation formally participated in the fourth summit conference of the non-aligned countries and governments held in algiers in september last year. at many international conferences, more and more representatives of other countries took a clear stand on recognition of the legality of the royal government of national union in cambodia.

the draft resolution on "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the u.n." put forward recently at the 29th u.n. general assembly by over 30 countries including albania, algeria and china expresses the just demands of the cambodian people and the world peoples.

it is well known that the royal government of cambodia headed by samdech sihanouk, had joined the u.n. as early as 1955 and that this u.n. seat was illegally occupied by the lon nol clique after the clique's reactionary coup d'etat in 1970. the lon nol clique is but a product of u.s. aggression and intervention against cambodia. it can never represent the cambodian people.

a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. in the past few years, the cambodian people supported by the justice-upholding people the world over strongly demanded that the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the u.n. be restored and the repudiated lon nol clique's representatives be removed from the u.n. and all its organizations. the lon nol clique's desperated struggles under the u.s. support can never prevent the realization of this just demand.

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the economic and financial delegation of the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia led by ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the r.g.n.u.c. deputy prime minister, left here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to shanghai. it is being accompanied by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china.

warmly seeing the delegation off at the airport which flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading members of departments concerned ho ying, yao yi-lin, chang tsai-chien, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, chang chih-ming, yang li-kung, chen hsi-yu and chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith, van piny and madame van piny, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun, and cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam sien an.

also present were charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in china nguyen tien; charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china tran binh; and charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china li jae pil.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest.

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1974)

the economic and financial delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, led by ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to changsha. it is being accompanied by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished cambodian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, a shipyard and a paper mill, and received warm welcome from the workers. streamers bearing the slogans "a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" and "salute and learn from the heroic cambodian people exclamation" hung in the shipyard and the mill. delegation head ieng sary warmly praised the achievements made by the chinese working class under the guidance of the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". he wished the chinese working class new and still bigger successes in their socialist revolution and construction. the cambodian guests also had a bird's-eye view of shanghai from the top of the shanghai mansion.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the cambodian guests yesterday evening. it was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. hosts and guests talked cordially and repeatedly toasted the ever-lasting militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people of china and cambodia forged in their common struggle.

the delegation arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday morning.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Indo-China Committee Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

a 3-member delegation of the danish indo-china committee led by ann lisbet arn left peking for home by air today.

while in peking, the delegation visited industrial, agricultural and educational establishments. chung han-chiu, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, feted the guests.

the delegation arrived here on november 19 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Aiichiro Fujiyama and Other Japanese Friends Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

aiichiro fujiyama, leader of the delegation of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and naotsugu nabeshima, adviser of the delegation, left peking for home by air this afternoon.

they officiated at the opening ceremony of the japanese exhibition on agricultural, forestry and aquatic production technology and paid a friendly visit to china before they left.

present at the airport to see them off were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, ma ling, chang ting-yu, chao kuang-li and tung chao.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and japanese friends in peking were present.

while in peking, the delegation called at the office of the china-japan friendship association, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and other departments concerned. meeting the delegation

on separate occasions were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and vice-ministers yao yi-lin, yang li-kung and tang ke.

some members of the delegation visited the peking general petro-chemical works, the hunghsing people's commune and the palace museum, and toured the great wall, the summer palace and other scenic spots.

kazutsura kawase, deputy leader of the delegation, will leave peking for home tomorrow together with the rest of the delegation.

ichizo kimura, director general of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, left for home today on board the same plane.

Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Liao Cheng-chih Visit Japanese Exhibition in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 25, 1974)

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, visited here today a japanese printing and packaging machinery exhibition. which opened on november 8 and is scheduled to close on november 30.

before visiting the exhibition, hsieh hsueh-kung and liao cheng-chih met and had a warm and friendly talk with shonai morii, leader of the japanese exhibition group, and his wife and other leading members of the japanese group.

present on the occasion were hsieh hsin-ho, chinese vice-minister of light industry, and liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade.

this is the first exhibition arranged by the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan. the exhibition was represented by 110 japanese enterprises.

attending the opening ceremony were chao cheng-wu, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association;

shang su-tzu, director of the tientsin branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as 300 local people.

present were also shonai morii, leader of the japanese exhibition group, and his wife; ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan; sho osawa, yuichi okamura and shozo omori, deputy leaders of the exhibition group and senji kubo, adviser of the group.

present were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and counsellor of the japanese embassy shuku maeda.

shonai morii and shang su-tzu spoke at the opening ceremony. they wished the exhibition a success and expressed the hope that the exhibition would promote the friendly and good neighbourly relations between the people of china and japan and economic and trade exchanges between the two countries.

while in tientsin, shonai morii, ichizo kimura and other leading members of the japanese exhibition group visited the takang oilfield. many japanese friends visited factories, and educational and medical institutions and a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

Delegation of Export-Import Bank of Japan Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the delegation of the export-import bank of japan led by governor satoshi sumita left here by air today to tour sian, hangchow and shanghai before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by deputy general manager of the people's bank of china lin chi-hsin.

counsellor emon ichikawa of the japanese embassy here was present.

when the delegation was in peking, chen hsi-yu and chiao pei-hsin, president and general manager of the people's bank of china, and wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation on separate occasions.

the delegation arrived here on november 20 at the invitation of the people's bank of china.

China International Trade Promotion Council Vice Chairman Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and his party left here for osaka, japan, by air this morning to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the kansai headquarters and kyoto branch of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the association's kansai headquarters and kyoto branch.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and leading members of other organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and tung chao.

on hand were teiji hagiwara, head of the japanese exhibition group on agricultural, forestry and aquatic production technology, munekazu sakai, hiroaki kitamura and kimiaki taira, liaison officials of japanese trade organizations in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Press Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the pakistan press delegation led by nasim ahmed, federal information secretary of pakistan, left peking for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih and leading members of press units in the chinese capital, the information department of the foreign ministry and other departments concerned, including li che-fu, shih hai-yun, peng ti, wang chen, meng chi-ching, hsiao tse-yao, wang li-hsing and hsiao hsi-ming.

present were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the secretariat of the association.

naseem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy here was also present.

the delegation visited peking, linhsien county, chengchow, nanking, wuhsi, shanghai, kwangchow, tientsin and the takang oilfield.

Pakistan Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the pakistan friendship delegation led by khan abdul quiyum khan, federal minister for interior, state and frontier region, left here for home by air this evening after taking part in the inauguration celebrations of the chinese air service to pakistan and paying a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, ku ming, chen shu-fu, peng min, shen tu, wang shih-yen, chou jung-kuo, lin lin, chang chong-teh, cheng chih-ping and wang hsiao-yun.

on hand also were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy here and other embassy officials, as well as china manager s.r. rahman of pakistan international airlines.

during its stay in china, the pakistan friendship delegation also toured kweilin, hangchow, soochow and shanghai.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Football Delegation Concludes Visit to Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the chinese football delegation headed by hsu chen-yu left manila yesterday after a friendly visit to the philippines, according to a manila report.

it was seen off at the airport by pete villa, representative of the philippine secretary of executive, a. soriano, president of the philippine football association, and others.

during its visit, the chinese football delegation played friendly matches with an all-manila selection, an international selection and the manila all-stars before thousands of spectators. secretary of executive a. melchor watched the first match on november 18.

on november 19, the philippine football association' and the association of chinese residents in the philippines gave banquets for the delegation.

the chinese football delegation gave a banquet on november 23 to thank the philippine friends for their warm hospitality.

during its stay there, the chinese delegation visited the philippine cultural centre, a factory and a school.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets Romanian Communist Party's 11th Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday sent a message to the 11th congress of the romanian communist party, extending its warmest fraternal greetings and wishing the congress every success. the message reads as follows:

the 11th congress of the romanian communist party

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist party of china extends its warmest fraternal greetings to the 11th congress of the romanian communist party.

since the tenth congress of the romanian communist party, the romanian people led by the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu have achieved new important successes in the cause of socialist construction by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and working hard. the romanian communist party has led the romanian people in carrying on a persistent and heroic struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. the romanian communist party has made positive contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people by combating imperialism and hegemonism, fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism and supporting the just struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

the 11th congress of the romanian communist party is being held in an excellent international situation. we are convinced that the congress will surely further

inspire the romanian people to march forward dauntlessly for winning new victories in the cause of socialist construction.

the two parties and peoples of china and romania always support and encourage each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in the cause of socialist construction. our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are firmly convinced that such friendship will surely be further consolidated and developed in our future joint struggle.

may the 11th congress of the romanian communist party achieve every success exclamation

may the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and romanian parties and peoples remain evergreen exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party
of china

november 24, 1974

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Urges International Non-Governmental Organizations to Expel Chiang Kai-shek Clique Elements

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1974)

the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) adopted at its plenary meeting this morning a draft resolution tabled by the chinese delegation, urging all international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with unesco and in which bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek still participate, having illegally usurped the name of china, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them.

in october last year, the 93rd session of the unesco executive board adopted a resolution calling upon the international non-governmental organizations to expel the chiang kai-shek clique elements and severe all relations with them. since then, however, bodies or elements having connections with the clique and illegally usurping the name of china have still been carrying on activities in certain international non-governmental organizations.

therefore, the 94th session of the executive board decided last june to include into the agenda of the 18th unesco general conference the question of expelling the chiang kai-shek clique from such organizations.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation hu sha made a speech when the chinese draft resolution was discussed. he pointed out that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique entrenched in taiwan has long since been repudiated by the chinese people. it has no right at all to join any international organization, be it governmental or non-governmental, whatever name it may use.

hu sha declared, "the only correct solution to this problem is by expelling the bodies or elements under the administration of the chiang kai-shek clique and severing all connections with them. any other expedients such as changing the names of the bodies or elements under the administration of the chiang kai-shek clique or 'welcoming the participation by the appropriate institutions of the people's republic of china' on the one hand and yet refusing to take resolute measures to expel bodies or elements linked with the chiang kai-shek clique on the other, are, willy-nilly, tantamount, in objective reality, to creating 'two chinas' or 'one china and one taiwan'. they amount to interference in china's internal affairs and are absolutely unacceptable to the chinese government and the chinese people and will never succeed."

the stern and just position of the chinese delegation was supported by korea, albania, romania, iraq, syria and many other countries.

earlier, the chinese delegation distributed at the meeting the november first statement of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china. the statement firmly opposes the scheme of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" at the 15th session of the conference of the international council of scientific unions held in istanbul last september. it solemnly pointed out that certain leading officials of the organization must discard their wrong position.

CHINA AND US

Secretary of State Kissinger and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to china.

with dr. kissinger on the visit are donald rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the white house staff, nancy m. kissinger, dr. kissinger's wife, and others.

greeting dr. kissinger and his party at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s., chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chu lin and chien ta-yung.

present were george herbert walker bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, deputy chief john h. holdridge and officials of the office.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, mrs. nancy m. kissinger, and dr. kissinger's son and daughter.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung; chu chuan-hsien, departmental director of the foreign ministry; tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih, deputy departmental directors of the ministry; and lien cheng-pao.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet in Honor of US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping attended the banquet.

among the guests were george h.w. bush and john h. holdridge, chief and deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and officials of the liaison office.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua proposed a toast at the banquet.

the foreign minister said: "in the last three years or more, dr. kissinger has come a long way across the ocean to visit our country on six occasions. we are glad that he has now come to peking again, providing our two sides with an opportunity to continue the exchange of views on the normalization of sino-american relations and on international issues of common interest."

he went on: "a year has elapsed since the last visit of mr. secretary of state. in this year the international situation has undergone great changes, which further demonstrate that the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. the entire world is amidst intense turbulence and unrest. this reflects the sharpening of various contradictions and is something independent of man's will. the history of mankind always moves forward amidst turmoil. in our view, such turmoil is a good thing, and not a bad thing."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, pointed out: "the chinese and american peoples have always been friendly to each other. after more than two decades of estrangement, the door was opened for exchanges between the two countries, and the friendly relations between the two peoples have developed. here, we ought to mention the pioneering role mr. richard nixon played in this regard. and we also note with appreciation president ford's statement that he would continue to implement the shanghai communique."

"china and the united states have different social systems, and there are differences between us on a series of matters of principle. but this does not hinder us from finding common ground on

certain matters. it is always beneficial for the two sides to have candid exchanges of views and increase mutual understanding. on the whole, sino-american relations have in these years been moving ahead. we believe that the current visit of mr. secretary of state will contribute to the further implementation of the principles established in the shanghai communique," he concluded.

in his toast, secretary of state henry kissinger said: "president ford has sent me here to continue the fruitful exchanges of views that we have had every year and to continue the process of normalization."

he went on: "the beginning of the process of normalization of relations with the people's republic of china and its continuation in the years since then has not been a matter of expediency but a fixed principle of american foreign policy." he said that president ford met with chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s.a. on the first day he was in office and the president reaffirmed that "we would continue to pursue the principles of the shanghai communique and that we would continue to follow the goal of normalization of relations with the people's republic of china."

secretary of state henry kissinger said: "i am glad that i have already had an opportunity to see the prime minister and to recall the many occasions of previous visits with exchanges of views."

he concluded: "in the last years, relations between our two countries have moved ahead steadily. i am here to continue this process and i am confident that it will succeed."

also present at the banquet were wang hai-jung, huang chen, pei shih-chang, chu mu-chih, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, wang chen, chu lin and chien ta-yung.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks with Secretary of State Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

vice-premier of the state council teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks this morning with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were donald rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the

white house staff; george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china; philip c. habib, assistant secretary for east asian affairs; winston lord, director of the policy planning staff; robert anderson, press spokesman; william h. gleysteen, jr., deputy assistant secretary for east asian affairs; oscar v. armstrong, director of people's republic of china and mongolian affairs; richard h. solomon, member of the national security council; robert c. mcfarlane, member of secretary kissinger's white house staff; and john h. holdridge, peter w. rodman and karlene knieps.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s.; and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chien ta-yung, ting yuan-hung, chao chi-hua, ma yu-chen and lien cheng-pao.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Dr. Henry Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state.

dr. and mrs. kissinger and other american guests today attended a performance presented by the china song and dance troupe, and visited the palace museum. mrs. nancy m. kissinger also visited a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

China, Upper Volta Sign Protocol on Agricultural Cooperation Projects

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1974)

a protocol on agricultural cooperation projects was signed in ouagadougou, capital of upper volta, between china and upper volta, according to a report from that city.

the protocol was signed on november 22 by chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chu hsien-sung and upper volta secretary of state for planning leonard kalmogo on behalf of their respective governments.

at the signing ceremony, they spoke and expressed the wish that the friendly cooperation between the two countries develop increasingly.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

PDRY Chairman Robaya Leaves for Home Via Kwangchow After Visiting Vietnam

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 25, 1974)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and other distinguished guests from the p.d.r.y. left for home via kwangchow by special plane today after concluding their official visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

upon their arrival and departure from kwangchow, the distinguished guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, the p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, and le quang dien, the vietnamese consulate-general in kwangchow.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

The Bankruptcy of Lin Piao's Military Line As Viewed from the Victory of the Liberation War

- a study of the relevant writings of Chairman Mao during the period of the Liberation War

by

Kung P'u (公仆)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 24, 1974)

After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, the contradiction between the Chinese people and the US-Chiang reactionaries rose to become the principal contradiction, and the Chinese people's revolution entered a new historical period, or the period of the People's Liberation War in struggle for the armed seizure of political power throughout the country. This was the period of the decisive struggle between the two kinds of destiny and two kinds of future for the Chinese people. Whether or not we dared to carry out this struggle to seize countrywide victory and whether or not the revolution should be carried through to the end became the main content of the struggle between the two political lines and the two military lines within the Party at this historical period. Applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, the great leader Chairman Mao made a thoroughgoing analysis of the fundamental political situation in China after the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan and clearly put the question of seizing countrywide political power before the people. He formulated for our Party the political line for toppling Chiang Kai-shek and building a new China as well as the military line and proletarian revolutionary strategy in the service of this political line, effectively elbowed aside the sabotage and interference from the Right-opportunist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao,

completely defeated Chiang Kai-shek and overthrew the three great mountains that weighed the Chinese people down, and founded the People's Republic of China.

Expose the Enemy, Educate the People and Struggle To Prepare the Ground for a War of Self-Defense

Into whose hand should the fruits of victory of the War of Resistance against Japan fall and whither should China go after the War of Resistance was a question bearing on the destiny of the Chinese people. Chairman Mao earnestly taught us: "If one looks at the situation as a whole, the stage of the War of Resistance against Japan is over and the new situation and task is domestic struggle. Chiang Kai-shek talks about 'building the country.' From now on the struggle will be, build what sort of country? To build a new-democratic country of the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat? Or to build a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country under the dictatorship of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie? This will be a most complicated struggle....If there is any opportunism during this period, it will lie in failing to struggle hard and in making a voluntary gift to Chiang Kai-shek of the fruits which should go to the people." ("The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance against Japan") He hit the nail on the head by exposing the reactionary essence of Chiang Kai-shek and warned us in time of such Right-opportunist elements as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao inside the Party.

For the sake of calling the attention of the revolutionary people to the danger of civil war, Chairman Mao in such brilliant writings as "The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance against Japan," "Chiang Kai-shek is Provoking Civil War," "On a Statement by Chiang Kai-shek's Spokesman" and "The Truth About the Kuomintang Attacks," thoroughly exposed the enemy and clearly pointed out the essence and orientation of class struggle at home in accordance with the Marxist method of class analysis. Chairman Mao pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek, the political representative of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, was an extremely ruthless and extremely deceitful fellow. "Chiang Kai-shek always tries to wrest every ounce of power and every ounce of grain from the people. And we? Our policy is to give him tit for tat and to fight for every inch of land." "As Chiang Kai-shek is now sharpening his swords, we must sharpen ours too." Chairman Mao taught that the revolutionary people should heighten their vigilance against the danger of the counter-revolutionary civil war launched by Chiang Kai-shek, habor no illusions for the imperialists and reactionaries, show no fear for intimidation, resolutely destroy the counter-revolutionary war with a revolutionary war and adhere to the revolutionary road of armed seizure of political power throughout the country.

However, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao lurking within the Party, when confronted by the threats of the US-Chiang reactionaries, again and again opposed the policy of giving the US-Chiang reactionaries tit for tat as proposed by Chairman Mao. He actively followed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in promoting the capitulationist line of a "new stage of peace and democracy," dared not wage

resolute struggle against the enemy and dreamed of "peaceful cooperation" with the Kuomintang reactionaries in the Northeast. Liu Shao-ch'i openly advocated "parliamentary struggle" and clamored for "reliance on votes to capture the cities." Lin Piao cried that "the Northeast will quickly enter into an era of peace," and even shamelessly professed his "willingness to cooperate with the Kuomintang in the Northeast region." He expressed the desire to "nationalize" the people's army led by our Party and dreamed of taking up office in the Kuomintang reactionary government in a vain attempt to hand over our armed forces and revolutionary bases to Chiang Kai-shek and to fundamentall abolish the leadership of the Party over the people's army and the people's armed forces. Actually, he wanted to give up the Chinese revolution and hand the fruits of victory won with the blood of the Chinese people over to the Kuomintang. This was the continuation of the Right-capitulationist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming under a new condition and the development of the consistently Right-opportunist thinking of Lin Piao. The Party and the people firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, made proper preparations for the abolition of counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war, brought about the complete bankruptcy of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's Right-capitulationist line of "peaceful cooperation."

Dare To Struggle, Good at Struggle and Embrace the Thought of Sure Victory

At the end of June 1946, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched an allout civil war with the support of US imperialism. Relying on their military superiority, Chiang Kai-shek and his US master frantically clamored that they could completely annihilate the whole of the People's Liberation Army in just three to six months.

The Party and the people were not cowed by the overbearing attitude of the US-Chiang reactionaries, and when Chiang Kai-shek went allout to start the civil war, Chairman Mao firmly pointed out: "We can defeat Chiang Kai-shek. The whole Party should be fully confident of this." ("Smash Chiang Kai-shek's Offensive by a War of Self-Defense") Proceeding from this fundamental principle of historical materialism--"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out that all reactionary forces which appeared to be strong were actually weak and without a future. He set forth this famous assertion that "all reactionaries are paper tigers," armed the Chinese people and embraced the thought of daring to struggle and win. This played an extremely great inspirational role in the Liberation War.

However, Lin Piao who consistently took Right-opportunist stand was cowed by when confronted by the overbearing attitude of the US-Chiang reactionaries. He made all sorts of excuse to justify his not implementing the strategic task of "building stable base areas in the Northeast" put forth by Chairman Mao. For the sake of defending the liberated areas, tapping the potentials of the people and thoroughly smashing the offensive of Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman Mao, based on the general situation of the

whole country, laid down the strategic concept for the liberation of the whole of the Northeast. Because of this, Chairman Mao sent large numbers of cadres and troops from the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region and liberated areas in North China to the Northeast to join forces with the people's armed forces there for the purpose of organizing a people's army of more than 300,000 men to wipe out the remnants of the Japanese and the puppet forces, and lead the people to set up a revolutionary government.

Lin Piao stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions on building base areas in the Northeast and devised all ways and means to set back the timetable for building base areas in the Northeast. When the army of Chiang Kai-shek landed at Ch'inghuangtao and began to launch attacks in the Northeast, Lin Piao looked upon the excellent situation of the revolution in the Northeast as pitch-black, and vilified our army in the Northeast as an army which could not fight. He refused to implement Chairman Mao's instruction calling upon him to concentrate the main force of our army to annihilate the enemy on the move before he had gained a firm foothold. Instead, he evacuated his headquarters from Harbin to Kiamusze and even to I-ch'un, and also put forward the Right flight-ist proposal that called for "abandoning Harbin" and making preparations for "waging guerrilla warfare," thus enabling the enemy to easily occupy Ch'inchou, Shenyang and Ch'angch'un and even press on to the Sungari River. Chairman Mao had to severely criticize him on many occasions and repeatedly emphasize the necessity to hold on to Harbin and defend the region north of the Sungari River before he could prevent Lin Piao from retreating and taking flight, thus turning the tide of the war situation in the Northeast. This was precisely why our Party, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian political line and military line, took just one year to smash the allout offensive of the US-Chiang reactionaries and their attacks against our key sectors, and our army was able to switch over to the nationwide strategic offensive in July 1947. This was also precisely why that, under the guidance of the proletarian political and military line of Chairman Mao, our army in the Northeast had already developed into a regular army of 700,000 men supported by local armed forces 300,000 strong by the autumn of 1948, while the enemy army was reduced to only 550,000 men, thus enabling our army to enjoy superiority in both numbers and quality in the Northeast, and laying down a strong foundation for our army to carry out the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign against the enemy. All these were the results of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line over Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

The Great Decisive Battle of Strategic Significance Carried the Revolution Through to the End

In July 1947, our army switched over to the strategic offensive on a nationwide scale. Turning from the defensive into the offensive marked a fundamental change in the war situation and enabled the Chinese people's revolutionary war to reach a historical turning point.

By the third year of the Liberation War, our army came to the decisive stage of winning nationwide victory. At that time, the total of our army had increased from 1,200,000 to 2,800,000 men, and especially

after the new type of ideological education movement in the army, both the political consciousness and military technique of the units had greatly improved. Meanwhile, because land reform had basically been consummated in the rear area of our army, the liberated areas became more solid, and this guaranteed our army with an inexhaustible supply of manpower and material resources from the liberated areas. In contrast, the Kuomintang troops were reduced from 4,300,000 to 3,650,000 men and became even more isolated politically. In the enemy-occupied areas, struggles against civil war, dictatorship and national betrayal sprang up like a rising storm. This showed that our army had brought about a very favorable situation through battle. This new situation in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves showed that the time for fighting a decisive battle of strategic significance had come. However, although the situation was favorable to us and unfavorable to the enemy, it did not mean that the enemy had been defeated, and the outcome had still to be decided by a decisive battle of strategic significance. Based on the development and changes in the situation, the great leader Chairman Mao, seized hold in time of this opportune moment, resolutely launched the decisive war of strategic significance against the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek and personally organized and commanded in succession the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huai Hai Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. These three major campaigns, starting on September 12, 1948, lasted four months and 19 days, and ended on January 31, 1949 with the annihilation of a total of over 1,540,000 men of the Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary army. The mighty victories of these three major campaigns dealt devastating blows on the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, enabled the liberated areas in the Northeast, North China, East China, Central China and the Northwest to be joined together, and created extremely favorable conditions for our army to cross the Yangtze for battle and to liberate the whole of China.

The victory of the decisive war of strategic significance was a great victory for the proletarian military line and military thought of the great leader Chairman Mao, and represented the brilliant crystallization of the wise and able strategic decisions and the superb military art of Chairman Mao. The renegade traitor Lin Piao nonsensically said that the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign were operations commanded by him, and his sworn confederates also played him up as a "military genius" and "ever victorious general." Such nonsense completely stood history on its head and confused the issue. Actually, Lin Piao was guilty of a series of serious criminal acts in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, and was the saboteur of these two major campaigns.

Chairman Mao scientifically analyzed the situation of war in the whole country and the situation in the Northeast theater of war, and decided to orient first the decisive war of strategic significance toward the Northeast of war. The enemy had at that time a total force of 550,000 men in the Northeast theater of war but the total strength of our army had reached 1,000,000 men. This was the only theater among the five major theaters of war in the whole country in which the main force of our army

exceeded that of the enemy. The liberated areas in the Northeast made up 97 percent of the total area and the enemy forces had only 3 percent under their control. Because of this, Chairman Mao in his article "The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign" called upon the People's Liberation Army in the Northeast "to fight a battle of annihilation on a scale larger than you have ever fought before" and to destroy the army of the Kuomintang in the Northeast on the spot. Proceeding entirely from his Right-opportunist stand, Lin Piao ignored the favorable strategic situation at that time and did not believe that the decisive battle of strategic significance could be won. He was afraid of the enemy as though he were a tiger, and dared not fight a great battle of annihilation on a scale never fought before. During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's concept of operations that ordered him to move south to the Peiping-Liaoning line, attack Ch'inchou with resolution, seal off the Chiang troops in the Northeast and annihilate them one by one. For the sake of correcting and criticizing the mistakes of Lin Piao and for the sake of overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China, Chairman Mao dispatched more than 70 telegrams throughout the entire course of the campaign, carried out a firm struggle against him, and in the end, triumphed over his interference and sabotage to win the great victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign.

Toward the end of 1948, because of the heroic fighting of our army, particularly after the Sui-ch'i Campaign, the Tsinan Campaign and the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the forces of the Kuomintang reactionary army had already dropped to about 2,900,000 men but the total strength of our army had increased to more than 3,000,000 men. A fundamental change had taken place in the military situation in China, and "the People's Liberation Army, long superior in quality, has now become superior in numbers as well." ("The Momentous Change in China's Military Situation") At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the situation of the war at that time. At the time of the victorious development of the Huai Hai Campaign, without missing the opportunity, he drew up the "Concepts of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" to guide the broad masses of armymen and the people to win a brilliant victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. However, during the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Lin Piao again and again opposed the wise and brilliant decisions of Chairman Mao, and on such questions as the time for the Northeast Field Army to move to the south of the Great Wall for battle, the route of march, and the concept of operations for the campaign, he sabotaged the strategic dispositions of Chairman Mao. Because Chairman Mao waged resolute struggle against Lin Piao's criminal acts in sabotaging unity and endangering the whole situation, he insured the victorious development of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and consummated the great plan for the decisive battle of strategic significance.

Under the situation that the time was ripe for fighting a decisive battle of strategic significance, should we fight for a total victory in the decisive battle of strategic significance or boggle and let the enemy make good his escape? Should we carry the revolution through to the end and accelerate the total disintegration of the enemy or forsake the revolution half way and give the enemy a respite so that he could stage a

comeback? This was the focal point of the struggle between the two military lines and political lines. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the implementation of the Right-opportunist bourgeois military line by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao to interfere with and sabotage the great strategic dispositions of Chairman Mao entirely conformed to the need of the US-Chiang reactionaries. When analyzing the enemy, Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: "Just as the life of Chia Pao-yü of the Grand View Garden depended upon a piece of jade in his necklace, the life of the Kuomintang depends upon its army." ("On the War Criminal's Sueing for Peace") Lin Piao sabotaged Chairman Mao's great dispositions for the decisive battle of strategic significance in a vain attempt to enable Chiang Kai-shek to preserve his lifegiver--the counter-revolutionary army, and the enemy to obtain a temporary respite so as to prolong the life of the Chiang dynasty for opposing the setting up of a proletarian dictatorship of the Chinese people. This fully exposed reactionary nature in running counter to the law governing the historical development of society and in following the example of Confucius in turning back the wheel of history.

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The active promotion of the bourgeois military line by Lin Piao during the period of the Liberation War was the continuation and development of the Right-opportunist line which he consistently pushed in history. At each crucial moment in the 22 years of armed struggle under the leadership of our Party, Lin Piao always followed the chieftains of the "Left" or Right-opportunist lines and opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In 1927, due to the mutiny of the Kuomintang reactionaries against the revolution and the Right-capitulationism of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, the First Revolutionary Civil War failed and the Chinese revolution entered a period of most arduous struggle. Chairman Mao, with the courage and vision of a proletarian revolution, led the Chinese people to build the workers and peasants' Red Army, and by taking the road of encircling the cities with rural areas and of armed seizure of political power, started a violent struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. In the course of moving the troops preserved in the Nanch'ang Uprising from Teuchew and Swatow to the border of Kiangsi and Kwangtung, Lin Piao vacillated to the Right, left his post without authorization and became a deserter. Later, when he realized that there was nowhere else for him to go, he had no alternative but to rejoin the units and followed them to Chingkan Mountains in June 1928.

During the period of struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, Lin Piao became pessimistic with the situation and was in despair. He doubted "how long the Red Flag would continue to fly" and his Right-deviation mentality and ideology of roving rebel bands were extremely serious. The article "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" written by Chairman Mao on January 5, 1930 was for criticizing the Right-deviation mentality and ideology of roving rebel bands of Lin Piao. For a long time, Lin Piao

felt restless toward the criticism made by Chairman Mao against him. In 1969, when he visited the Chingkang Mountains, he wrote a reactionary poem for the purpose of reversing the verdict of this historical incident.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, from the end of 1930 to the spring of 1933, the workers and peasants' Red Army continuously smashed the first, second, third and fourth large-scale counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched on a large-scale by the enemy. The Red Army and the revolutionary bases kept on developing and growing, and the people of the whole country were greatly encouraged. At that time, the "Left"-opportunist line of Wang Ming began to appear in the Party, and Lin Piao energetically followed Wang Ming. Wang Ming slandered the principle of luring the enemy in deep as "guerrilla-ism" and Lin Piao cast forth his big poisonous weed called "On Short, Swift Thrusts." He clamored for "short, swift thrusts," practiced positional warfare for passive defense and vigorously opposed the concept of active defense for luring the enemy in deep and destroying them through mobility laid down by Chairman Mao. In his brilliant writing "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," Chairman Mao criticized the erroneous strategic concept of passive defense with Lin Piao taken into account.

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japan, the Chinese revolutionary war turned from a civil war into a war for national liberation. At this crucial moment, following the Right-capitulationist line of Wang Ming, Lin Piao opposed the strategic concept of "independent guerrilla warfare in the mountain regions with the initiative in our own hands" drawn up by Chairman Mao. He despised guerrilla warfare and the great strength of the people, pinned his hope on the Kuomintang and actively advocated waging positional warfare and fighting battles of attrition against the enemy.

"The counter-revolutionaries appearing in disguise give people a false image and conceal their true image. However, since they have to oppose the revolution, they cannot cover up their true image completely." (Preface to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") The bourgeois military line pushed by Lin Piao during the Liberation War, together with the Right opportunist line consistently pushed by him in history, has thoroughly laid bare the lies spread by him and his sworn confederates. Lin Piao is basically not any person consistently "raising high," "following closely" and "acting according to" [Mao Tsetung thought], but a Right-opportunist consistently opposed to Chairman Mao. Lin Piao is basically not a so-called "military genius" or "ever victorious general" but a simon-pure bourgeois careerist and conspirator. We must make the effort to study the military writings of Chairman Mao, eliminate the pernicious influence and effect of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, and carry through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, penetrating and sustained manner.

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MILITIA

Organization of the People's Militia on a Big Scale Is a Great Strategic Measure

by

the militia regiment of the Shanghai Electric Cable Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1974)

On September 29, 1958, the great leader Chairman Mao, proceeding from the historical task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, correctly pointed out: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." This great directive of Chairman Mao is an important strategic measure for preventing capitalist restoration, opposing imperialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Out of his counter-revolutionary need, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao stubbornly pushed a bourgeois military line and tried his utmost to oppose organizing contingents of people's militia on a big scale. Lin Piao and company nonsensically said: "What is the use of organizing so many contingents of the people's militia?" "They will alienate themselves from the masses" and "will not be easy to control." This is really pure nonsense!

Whether or not it is necessary to organize contingents of the people's militia on a large scale, to arm the masses and to turn all people into soldiers under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an important aspect of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

In the historical period of socialism there are always classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Because of this, besides the regular army, it is also necessary to organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale, organize the contingents of the people's militia properly and turn all people into soldiers, so that there are guns in the hands of the broad masses of workers and peasants. Only in this way can we defend the fruits of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In every revolutionary struggle in China, the militia has been a vital force. After the liberation of the whole country, the militia has played an important part in the direction of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the militiamen in cities, with industrial workers as the mainstay, have actively thrown themselves into class struggle and the two-line struggle in society

under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and revealed further their fighting power and vitality in the struggle to transform and control the cities.

Taking our Shanghai Electric Cable Plant for example, after the broad masses of militiamen were tempered and remolded in the great proletarian cultural revolution, by persisting in taking the basic line of the Party as the key link and participating in class struggle both within and outside the plant, they have become a contingent with high political awareness and fighting power. In the past, under the centralized leadership of the Party, we have performed the "three-in-one" role of the militia, the peace preservation corps and the fire brigade. The militiamen are fighters as well as peace preservation personnel and firefighters. We are on duty and patrol day and night to effectively insure the safety of the plant. This summer, a bad element tried to set fire and burn down the plant and sabotage the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He was immediately apprehended on the spot by the militiamen. We also sent small detachments of militiamen to the lanes in the vicinity of the plant to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the people and society as well as the topography. They opportunely dealt blows to the activities of bad elements and uncovered some counter-revolutionary cases. Many of the people said: "The good people all like the militiamen, but the bad people are afraid of the militiamen." They praised the militia as "the iron fist of the dictatorship of the people" and "the people's own soldiers without uniform." We adhere to the policy of linking up labor with military training and peace time with war time, firmly lay hold of military training and preparedness against war, and undergo hard training to acquire skills for slaying the enemy so that we "can turn up when summoned and are ready for combat once we show up." At present, we are fully prepared at all times, and if one day imperialism and social-imperialism should have the audacity to invade China, we shall drown them in the ocean of the people's war.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao wildly opposed the organization of people's militia on a big scale and tried his utmost to undermine militia building out of his sinister object for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Meanwhile, this was also determined by his reactionary idealist concept of history. Lin Piao was an out-and-out believer in the "theory of only weapon matters." He consistently ignored and negated the part played by the masses of people in the revolutionary war, vigorously advocated placing the atom bomb and guided missiles above all else, and nonsensically said that the outcome of future war depended not on the spot but on advanced weapons. This has fully exposed his reactionary landlord-bourgeois stand and reactionary world outlook. Marxists hold that though weapons are an important factor in war, it is not the decisive factor, for the decisive factor is people and not things. We respect the role of weapons, but we respect even more the consciousness and the strength of the people. No matter how the weapons and equipment of the enemy may change, as long as we have faith in and rely on the masses, we have means to deal with them and triumph over them. In wars against aggression in the future, no matter what course the development of weapons may take, the great truth that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory" will never change.

We militia fighters must study seriously the military writings of Chairman Mao, criticize thoroughly the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, firmly implement the great call for "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and make contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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The Role of the Militiamen Is Very Great

by

Chia Lien-tsu (賈连籽), leader of the women basic militia squad of the Tachai militia company, and Chia Yü-wen (賈玉文), deputy leader of the iron-maiden team and a militiawoman of the Tachai production brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1974)

"Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" is an important component of Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war and an important measure for opposing imperialist aggression and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. At present, with the workers, peasants and soldiers of the whole country, taking Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and criticizing the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, as we review Chairman Mao's directive on militia work, we find it especially warm and inspiring to our fighting spirit.

Out of his reactionary class stand, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao actively opposed Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, and did not believe that the people and their own fighters could destroy the reactionary army of the Kuomintang with "millet plus rifle" under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. He even used such fallacies as "the people are backward" as an excuse to justify his not daring to fight a decisive battle of strategic significance against the Kuomintang reactionaries. After liberation, he again opposed the organization of contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's great instruction of "turning all people into soldiers." These crimes of Lin Piao must be thoroughly criticized.

Looking back over the course of China's revolutionary battles, whether in the war years with gunfire shaking the sky or in the period of socialist revolution and construction, the militia has a great role to play. Take our Tachai for example. Back in the war years, a militia organization had been set up under the leadership of Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei to give active support to the front, bearing stretchers, transporting army provisions and effectively cooperating with our army in fighting. At that time, Tachai was called the "model village in production for supporting the front," and Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei was also awarded the glorious title of "model participant in combat." As militiamen brought up under the red flag, we have personal knowledge of the important role played by militiamen in socialist revolution and construction. In the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we militiamen seriously read works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, constantly improve our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, do not lose our bearings at the critical juncture and take the initiative in attacking the class enemies.

For example, in the cooperative movement, when the class enemies vainly attempted to murder the leading members of the Party branch, the militiamen stood guard and carried out patrols at night of their own accord to protect the Party branch and to suppress the enemies. When Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly whipped up the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao," the militiamen of Tachai, under the leadership of the Party branch, carried out a struggle against the erroneous line and dealt serious blows to the capitalist forces. In 1963, Tachai was ravaged by devastating floods. At that time, the class enemies leaped forth to disseminate fallacy that "ten years of hard work has all been washed away by a flood and the only way out is for each to flee for life." Under the leadership of the Party branch, we militiamen, together with the whole body of commune members, criticized the class enemy on the one hand and developed production for our own salvation on the other. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we militiamen again rebelled against revisionism in a big way, and fiercely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The militia of Tachai is not only a combat team in class struggle but also an assault team in production. In the battle to move mountains, fill in gullies and make plains, the militiamen pulled together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and after three winters and springs of arduous struggle, they successively removed and leveled 33 hills, filled in 15 big and small gullies, and created nearly 200 mow of man-made "plains" that could increase the grain output by more than 100,000 catties per annum. During a rainstorm, as the granary was about to collapse, it was the militiamen that defied the dangers to save the collective food grain. It was also the militiamen that took part in the first trial-planting of paddy in icy water. The poor and lower-middle peasants also said: "The terraced fields on the rugged slopes of Tachai are sprinkled with the sweat of the militiamen. Each piece of man-made "plain" is left with their footprints and each boulder on the big dam bears their fingerprints. Each grain obtained through increased production every year is permeated with their loving care." Meanwhile, our militiaman has each undergone training to acquire skills for destroying the enemy and a red heart full of courage. The leadership comrades of the Party branch always said: "The role played by the militiamen is remarkable and their power is also inestimable!"

"Seven million people mean seven million soldiers, and the vast country is a vast camp." Precisely because of the great role played by the militiamen, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao was very much afraid of them and tried his utmost to oppose them. However, the development of history is independent of the will of a small handful of reactionaries. In accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our militiamen are marching forward with big strides and Lin Piao and company have turned into piles of dog-droppings spurned by mankind.

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The Evil Intention of Advocating That Militiamen Should "Go Allout for Production"

by

the militia regiment of the Shanghai Glass Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1974)

For a long time, Lin Piao had used his bourgeois military line to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. The struggle between these two military line reflected in militia building has found salient expression in this question of the essence and task of the militia in the historical period of socialism.

At a militia conference in 1960, Lin Piao openly cried, "At present, the central task for militiamen throughout the country is to throw themselves all out into....construction." This flagrantly tampered with the essence and task of the militia with an extremely ulterior object in view.

What he call the "central task" of the militiamen was to go allout for production is out and out a revisionist theme. The militia of China is a people's armed force under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, and an important component of the armed forces of our country. Chairman Mao has pointed out that the militia "is a labor, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." The militia is the armed organization of the masses for combining labor with military training. Without doubt, it must actively take part in production and play the role of a shock force in production. However, like the regular army, it is also charged with the task of guarding against capitalist restoration at home and opposing imperialist aggression abroad in the historical period of socialism.

"Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." This brilliant assertion by Chairman Mao has profoundly revealed the objective law governing class struggle in the historical period of socialism and clearly pointed out the orientation for us to organize the active participation of the militiamen in class struggle in society and to temper, transform and build up the miitia through struggle. For more than twenty years since liberation, and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the history of struggle shows that as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the important task of the militia is to carry out class struggle. If this is deviated from, the basic line of the Party is fundamentally betrayed, and so is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," the militiamen of Shanghai have, under the leadership of the Party, actively participated in class struggle in society, and in co-operation with organs of dictatorship, have adopted many revolutionary actions acclaimed as "red typhoons" by the masses. Every day, countless militia patrol units stand guard and go on patrol duty to protect the railway stations, wharves, warehouses, bridges and other important installations. More than 1,000 militia sub-detachments are also sent to and stationed in side streets and lanes to keep watch day and night on the forefront of class struggle. In the storm of class struggle, the broad masses of militiamen have raised their awareness, strengthened their fighting spirit, and become a vigorous combat force.

Lin Piao and company mortally feared and bitterly hated the new experience of militia building during the great cultural revolution. They slandered the participation of militiamen in class struggle in society as practicing "dictatorship with many centers" "with an ulterior object in view." This is really a shameless lie! The dictatorship of the proletariat is the exercise of dictatorship by the working class and the broad masses of working people over a small handful of class enemies. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the city, it is necessary to rely on the working class and the armed forces of the workers. Our militiamen in the city are charged with the important task of improving and managing the city at ordinary times and defending the city in war time. Our participation in class struggle in society is absolutely not any "dictatorship with many centers" but something precisely needed for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. By slandering us of practicing "dictatorship with many centers" Lin Piao and company have fully exposed the repulsive features of their frantic opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lin Piao and company flung "centers" and "all out" left and right, and stipulated production as the "central task" of the militia. Outwardly, they appeared to be very concerned with production, but actually they wanted to benumb our fighting spirit and lower our revolutionary vigilance in a vain attempt to disarm the militiamen by making them send their weapons to the arsenal and their horses to graze at the southern hills. They wanted to lead the militiamen astray by engrossing themselves in production without paying any attention to state affairs so that they could achieve their goal of restoring capitalism. This could only be their pipedream.

We must adhere to the basic line of the Party, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in opposing the militia system and undermining militia building, and organize contingents of militia on a big scale and do militia work well.

* * *

The Masses of People Are the Impregnable Bastion of Iron

by

Chia Ai-kuo (賈愛國) and Kao Yü-liang (高玉良)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1974)

"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." In the protracted revolutionary war in China, Chairman Mao has all along attached importance to the great role played by the masses of the people. Historical experience shows that Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the people's war is forever our magic weapon for overcoming and triumphing over the enemy.

During the period of the War of Liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out to our army and the people in the Northeast the necessity of building stable base areas. However, Lin Piao took the Right-opportunist stand, and instead of transmitting and implementing Chairman Mao's instruction, he ganged up with P'eng Chen to carry out other things. He did not mobilize the basic masses of workers and peasants or rely on the true people's armed forces, but vigorously recruited the remnants of the enemy and puppet armies and the armed forces of the landlords in a vain attempt to change the nature of our army and seize personal military power so that he could lord it over in the Northeast. What was more malicious was that Lin Piao wantonly slandered the people of the Northeast saying that "the mass foundation is weak" and "the conditions are not yet ripe" for battle, etc. Were things really as Lin Piao described? Definitely not!

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the people of the Northeast, in firm response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Down with Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China" proceeded from all directions to give support to the front and actively enlisted in the army for battle. From the front to the rear, countless people along the route helped with transporting grain, repairing bridges and building roads. In the famous battle of interception at T'ashan, the militiamen and people of the place, working in coordination with the People's Liberation Army, threw up a defense line of steel along a wide zone of land and held back the eleven enemy divisions which attacked by rotation, thus insuring the victorious development of the campaign. From here, it could be seen that the masses of the people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, can perform earth-shaking undertakings and miracles in the world.

The practice of struggle by our poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai is also a telling criticism of the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao. During the period of the revolutionary war, Tachai had only slightly more than 60 households and a population of less than 30. However, for the sake of toppling the Kuomintang reactionaries and building up a new China at an earlier date, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai

sent at different times more than 20 young people to the front, and many of the comrades laid down their lives for the revolution. While young people fought on the frontline, the old people and womenfolk carried out production at the rear. They used grain frugally for food and actively sent their grain to the front. They also unfolded movements to eliminate traitors, fight against enemy agents and carry out land reform. At that time, even the young children were organized. They formed themselves into a children corps to stand guard, carry out patrols and relay information. Were all these not the best rebuttals for Lin Piao?

The earnest and sincere support of the masses has always been the source of strength through which our army triumphs over the enemy. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, millions upon millions of armymen and people in our country have built a true bastion of iron which cannot be smashed by any counter-revolutionary force. On the other hand, we have to smash all counter-revolutionaries and completely bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

The two different world outlooks determine the different attitudes adopted toward the people. In the eyes of Lin Piao, historical destiny was decided by their small handful of "geniuses" and the people were nothing but a "flock of people." In what way is this different from the version of "mean people" who "think only of gain" and "think only of land" used by Confucius to slander the masses? However, the wheel of history that rolls forward cannot be turned back. The ending of Lin Piao was the same as that for all reactionaries. He knocked and bruised his head against the iron bastion of the people and was consigned to the garbage pile of history.

* * *

TIBET

Commune in Tibet Building New Socialist Culture

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

the types of activity cited by an investigation report on the revolution in the superstructure carried out in the Lemad commune in Tibet under the leadership of its communist party branch have been frontpaged by all papers in the Chinese capital.

What strikes the investigators as of great significance is the way the party has led the emancipated serfs in developing proletarian ideas, culture, customs and habits and discarding the old ones imposed by the exploiting classes. Thanks to the new consciousness, the Lemad People's Commune in Lhuntse County of the Tibet Autonomous Region on a plateau 4,000 metres above sea level has had excellent harvests of grain in the past few years and the living standards of the people are improving. It is a model in the region in the movement to learn from Tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

Following are the ten activities cited:

(1) consistent efforts to run political-cultural evening schools

Political-cultural evening schools were set up after the democratic reform was carried out in Tibet in 1959. The emancipated serfs have kept up political, theoretical, cultural and technical studies and 92 adults in the commune have become literate. Each production team now has a political leader in charge of running the evening schools which have laid greater stress in recent years on the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and those by Chairman Mao. Commune members devote two evenings a week to the study of revolutionary theory. A group of activists has been trained and socialist consciousness is growing.

(2) fostering theoretical force among emancipated serfs

A theoretical group of 22 former serfs, including people in their sixties and teenagers, has been set up during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The members meet three evenings a week and this year have gone over "Manifesto of the Communist Party", "Critique of the Gotha Programme", "The State and Revolution", "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and other works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. They also guide other commune members in theoretical study and help the commune party branch organize the

peasants for the criticism of lin piao and confucius. the level of the mass revolutionary criticism is rising steadily.

(3) travelling group lectures on mao tsetung thought

the 216 households in the commune are scattered in 16 hamlets located at almost a dozen mountainous points. the smallest of these hamlets, each of which has only three to five households, are remote from the commune headquarters. the grazing grounds of some production teams are still further away. the commune set up a special travelling group during the current movement so as to pass on instructions issued by chairman mao and the party central committee to each member of the commune in good time. the peasants welcome group's regular rounds.

(4) lively criticism meetings in peasant homes

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early this year, most of emancipated serfs hold criticism meetings in their homes, extending the movement to each family. the best criticisms raised at the home meetings are passed on at team or commune meetings. this combination of meetings at different levels has invigorated the movement.

(5) exhibition on class education

the commune has set up a permanent exhibition of paintings and other objects contrasting the people's misery under serfdom with their new life and achievements since the democratic reform and especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution. this exhibition on classes and class struggle also shows the long-range potential for developing lemad.

the commune party branch calls meetings of women on march 8, young people on may 4 and children on june 1 -- the special days of these groups -- to recall past suffering and review their present happy life as a way to deepen their hatred for the savage serf system and heighten their class consciousness.

(6) spare-time art propaganda teams

the commune set up two spare-time art propaganda teams in 1967, one made up of young people and the other organized by the commune-run primary school. they have created a number of revolutionary theatrical items over the past few years and perform on festivals or at mass rallies in the commune. in this way they have succeeded in putting revolutionary art in command in this rural area while enriching cultural life.

(7) newspaper-reading groups in fields

all the production teams have set up newspaper-reading groups since the beginning of 1972. the commune members together study chairman mao's writings or listen to news from the press during work breaks in the fields. the commune party branch regards this as a way to ensure regular education of the commune members in ideological and political line. in the time before a meeting starts and on other such occasions news is read out. important editorials, articles and stories in the press are often selected for study.

(8) listening to radio broadcasts

a radio rediffusion network installed in the commune in 1972 relays tibetan language newscasts by the central people's broadcasting station and the tibet people's broadcasting station each morning before the commune members set out to work and in the evening when they come back from the fields. the peasants express their pleasure in these words: "we can hear the voice of chairman mao and the party central committee and learn about important events in china and abroad without stepping out of our valley. we appreciate this attention shown us by chairman mao and the party central committee."

(9) spare-time film projection group

a spare-time film group of two projectionists set up here in january this year regularly makes the rounds of the production teams. more than 40 films shows have been given so far, reaching even those living in the remotest corners of the commune. the films have fired the commune members with a tremendous enthusiasm for socialism.

(10) scientific farming in full swing

the reactionary ruling classes in old tibet used a hundred and one ways to spread superstition to deceive the labouring people and maintain their own reactionary rule. the emancipated serfs no longer worship buddhas and divinities, but are fighting heaven and earth to transform natural conditions. the commune established a scientific farming group last year, drawing five people from each of the six production teams on the principle of a three-in-one combination of cadres, peasants and agro-technicians. they have undertaken a dozen scientific experiments and among their first achievements are methods to grow winter wheat. more important, they have helped the cadres and masses foster the marxist world outlook, including the concepts that man can prevail over nature and that practice is primary.

the investigation report says in conclusion: the practice of the lemad commune shows how important it is to grasp the socialist revolution in the superstructure. only when socialist ideas prevail in ideological and cultural work in the rural areas can the socialist collective

economy develop and be steadily consolidated and the dictatorship of the proletariat be firm in every grass-roots unit. the lemad commune has distinguished itself as a standard-bearer in tibet in the learn-from-tachai movement because people with socialist consciousness are increasing. the commune party branch is determined to keep a firm hold on cardinal issues, on the line and on political-ideological work and carry the revolution in the superstructure through to the end.

RURAL BANKING

Socialist Banking Service in Rural China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

the socialist banking service in the form of credit co-operatives has made rapid progress in china's countryside since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

almost every people's commune now has a credit co-operative and one-third of the production brigades have credit service centres.

so many commune members bank their surplus money in the credit co-operatives that by the end of june this year there was a 3.1-fold increase in deposits over the end of june 1965.

after making loans, the credit co-operatives and service centres reported at the end of last june a surplus 2.7 times as great as at the end of june 1965.

china's rural credit co-operatives are non-profit monetary mutual-aid organizations formed by the peasants. leaders of the co-operatives are elected by their members. the co-operatives accept deposits and make loans at low interest, and do their business independently under the guidance and with the support of the national bank.

in the early post-liberation period, most of the loans from the credit o-operatives went to individual peasants to help them make ends meet. as time went on, china developed her socialist agriculture and the peasants increased their income. the co-operatives found less and less individual borrowers. today 88 per cent of their loans go to communes and their sub-divisions for expanding production.

with increased accumulation, 60 per cent of the credit co-operatives are now in a position to provide all or

most of the loans needed for production purposes by the communes or production brigades they are affiliated to.

the credit co-operatives deposit their surplus money in the national bank to support socialist construction. by the end of last june, such deposits showed an increase of 2.6 times over the end of june 1965.

chairman mao pointed out on the eve of nation-wide liberation: "it is necessary to organize producers', consumers' and credit co-operatives." in response to the call, the emancipated peasants established all three types of co-operatives after liberation. since then, the credit co-cperatives have played a big role, in absorbing idle funds in the countryside, invigorating rural economic life, consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy and hitting hard at the rural capitalist forces.

LAND IMPROVEMENT

Well-known North China Hsien Starts New Land-Improvement Drive

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 27, 1974)

hsiyang in north china, which trebled grain output in five years, is again pace-setting china's 2,000 and more counties in the nation-wide winter-spring drive to improve farmland.

from scores of millions up to a hundred million people have made stupendous efforts every winter-spring season to transform farming conditions. the yearly earth and stone work would be enough to loop the equator more than 100 times with a cubic metre **embankment**. these annual campaigns are an important basis for the successive good harvests since 1962. this winter's land improvement programme is on an even bigger scale.

with a population of 210,000, hsiyang county is situated in the middle section of the taihang mountain range in shansi province. farming conditions were very poor since most of the 26,700 hectares of farmland is distributed over rock-strewn mountain slopes and ridges. the people have responded to chairman mao's call to transform unfavourable natural conditions in the revolutionary way of the tachai production brigade here. by firmly relying on the masses, giving full scope to collective strength and re-arranging mountains and rivers by self-reliance and hard struggle, the tachai brigade has basically transformed its farming conditions. the county has worked in this way for the past seven years and become a national standard-bearer in agriculture.

in hsiyang county today contingents of peasants and carts are busy along the sunghsi river and in the five big valleys and hundreds of smaller gullies. the county has in hand more projects which are being built faster and better than in the past.

the county communist party committee last autumn worked out a long-range programme for farmland improvement on the basis of detailed investigations. cadres and members of the 400 production brigades belonging to 20 communes in the county, who had heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to learn from tachai, made fuller use of the superiority of the socialist collective economy and their own strength in transforming nature. the heightened consciousness is reflected in the plans which were set into motion while they were rushing the autumn harvest this year. one group after another set out for the construction sites to start huge projects previously regarded beyond their capability. a number of hill tops were levelled and big dams thrown up quickly.

tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, used to be an impoverished mountain village, its farmland being carved up into 4,700 minute plots. through 20 years of hard work, the villagers have joined them into contour terraced fields which ensure a high yield. as soon as the maize harvest was finished this year, the reclaimers drove their bulldozers up to a ridge to amalgamate dozens of small plots on both slopes into a large level tract which can be worked and irrigated by machine. the commune members proudly describe this as a "man-made plain".

another such project was started by neighbouring nannao brigade which planned to form a seven-hectare "plain" by blasting off a whole hill top and filling in a ravine. the county has 50 similar projects under construction, many of which will be as big. the tachai people's commune, named after its leading brigade, has six such projects.

having repudiated the reactionary concept that "heaven decides everything" and convinced that "man can conquer nature", cadres and members in a number of brigades and communes where the natural conditions are extremely poor are working with determination in the tachai spirit. yehtou commune, where large tracts of arable land were submerged by the meandering lower reaches of the sunghsi river, for years delayed carrying out a plan to bore through two hills and divert the course of the river to gain farmland. but each year they put the project off because they thought only the county authorities could undertake such a big effort. but this winter three of its brigades pooled their resources to start the project. taking the county as a whole, 70 projects to divert rivers and build dams and 120 projects to fill in gullies were started this season to create 540 hectares of new farmland.

the county party committee's comprehensive land-improvement programme also envisages large-scale construction of water control works for arid mountain areas. major county-sponsored water control works are being completed and the county party committee has decided to start two new ones to divert water from the western to the arid eastern part of the county. the people are ready to deal with the difficulties in damming rivers, driving tunnels and splitting mountain sides to make way for the irrigation canals.

all the communes and brigades are improving their irrigation systems too. the tachai commune has started work on a comprehensive programme for building and repairing contour ditches and constructing water detention ponds and pumping stations on the mountain sides this winter-spring period as part of the work to cover the upper, middle and lower reaches of the commune with an irrigation system. most of the farmland will be brought under irrigation when these works are completed.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Chemical Fertilizer Industry Grows Fast in Honan

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 26, 1974)

central china's honan province now has 246 chemical fertilizer plants against four in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. total annual output has jumped from 10,000 to 2,000,000 tons.

the province is producing the greater part of the chemical fertilizer it needs.

most of the new plants are run by counties and people's communes. they have become an important force in supporting farm production.

in mountainous huihsien county, local workers completed in 1970 a small chemical fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. they quarried stone by themselves to put up the buildings. learning technology while working, they solved many knotty problems and turned out converters and 20 other pieces of equipment. the workers continuously tapped the production potential and raised output to 9,200 tons last year. this year they added equipment to produce more than 10,000 tons of ammonium nitrate a year, and made 80 per cent of the parts on their own.

under the leadership of the communist party committees at various levels in honan, machine-building workers made complete sets of equipment urgently needed by small chemical fertilizer plants. of the 86 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants which have gone into production, more than 60 are fitted with local equipment.

to make full use of local coal, the workers technically transformed 70 per cent of the small plants. many plants are using coal balls and bars made from coal dust. some have added desulfurization equipment to produce fertilizer from coal with a high sulfur content.

FARM MACHINES

China Produces Farm Machinery to Suit Conditions

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

chinese scientific and technical personnel have gone to factories and rural areas during the great proletarian cultural revolution to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and devised many kinds of agricultural machines suited to local conditions.

new products include new-type ploughs and cultivators for wet and dry fields, rice transplanters, seeders, combine harvesters, big irrigation and drainage equipment, submerged electric motors, well-drilling equipment, earth movers, and new types of tractors and internal combustion engines.

experienced workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have been taking an increasingly active part in agricultural machinery research work in recent years. many advances in research were made by workers or with their participation. the power-driven rice transplanter invented by workers has evolved into the present models. a boat for ploughing which is popular in marshy areas was created by poor and lower-middle peasants. a large water pump for rural use that members of the agricultural machinery research institute trial-produced in cooperation with workers is now in wide use.

paddy rice is a principal grain crop in china. factories, research institutes and colleges in the 13 provinces and municipalities in southern china have cooperated in 17 research projects on wet-land machinery

(involving over 60 types of machines and attachments). they made prototypes of most of the machines and attachments. these are now undergoing field tests in dozens of experimental centres. some are already in production. the rapidity of research and testing did not exist before the cultural revolution.

a wet-land tractor has always been an important research subject. the tractor research institute and other units, which devised wheel tractors in 1963 to operate in wet land, have developed a plastic, deep-tread tyre and after many improvements, have put it into operation.

the progress in research on the wet-land tractor, plus that in the rice-transplanter, harvester and semi-feed rice combine harvester, have prepared conditions for the basic mechanization of paddy rice growing in southern china. many places have produced low-powered, multi-purpose chassis to be mounted by implements essentially for harvesting or rice transplanting as well as ploughing, harrowing, insecticide spraying and haulage.

about 40 per cent of china's farmland is in hilly areas. small crawler tractors and attached implements have been trial-produced to operate on terraced slopes. cableway transportation machinery and high head pumps for raising water uphill are also in production.

on the north china plain where farm mechanization was started much earlier, there are already suitable mechanized and semi-mechanized implements for field operations from sowing to field management of wheat, corn, cotton and other main crops. thanks to the cooperative efforts of the masses and scientific and technical personnel, northeast china has developed special ploughs, seeders and cultivating machines for ridge cultivation.

the farm machinery industry did not exist in china before liberation and science and technology in this field was very backward. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee after liberation, china gradually set up a fairly comprehensive agricultural machinery industry system, including tractor and internal combustion engine industries and embracing big enterprises and many small and medium-sized ones.

at present 96 per cent of the counties in the country have repair and manufacturing plants. many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions produce tractors, engines and other farm implements. there are national research institutes on tractors, internal combustion engines and other farm machinery, and many others at the provincial, administrative regional and county levels. china today produces 1,800 kinds of farm machines and implements.

MECHANIZATION OF TEA PROCESSING

Chekiang Advances Mechanization of Tea Processing

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 27, 1974)

east china's chekiang province is processing twice as much tea by machinery as in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. mechanization improves tea quality and reduces the workers' labour intensity.

chekiang has grown and manufactured tea for centuries and leads the country in tea output. under reactionary kuomintang rule, tea production suffered serious losses. since liberation, especially since the cultural revolution started, the communist party and the people's government have paid great attention to the development of the tea industry and have given much material, financial and technical aid to tea growing areas for mechanization. emancipating their minds, the people of chekiang trial-produced in 1958 the province's first set of equipment covering all processes of tea manufacture. the initiative was supported by central departments concerned and the equipment popularized throughout the country.

during the cultural revolution, mechanized tea processing capacity in chekiang has grown with the improvement of old machines and the adoption of new ones. in shenghsien county, a major producer of the well-known pingshui gunpowder tea (a kind of green tea), a simple, cheap but efficient machine for processing this kind of tea has been popularized in people's communes and their subdivisions. the county has established 500 initial tea processing shops with 3,200 machines for producing gunpowder tea. over 70 per cent of the county's gunpowder tea is manufactured by machine.

tea refineries where finished tea was produced by manual labour with simple wooden machines before liberation have in the main shifted over to mechanized operation. at the hangchow tea factory, the biggest in the province, tea stalk extractors are doing the work which used to require the manual labour of 1,200 women workers a year. coupled with other technological innovations, this has raised efficiency five times or more.

party committees in tea-growing areas have organized a concerted effort by all trades to develop tea manufacturing machinery. farm implement plants and shops in 40 cities and towns, counties and communes in tea-growing areas from a network for building and repairing tea processing machinery. in picking seasons, industrial departments often send cadres, workers and technicians to tea gardens to help install or service machines and give guidance on tea processing techniques.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China-Albania Friendship Commune Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

in a jubilant mood, members of the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking had a get-together today with albanian comrades-in-arms in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania, a glorious festival of the albanian people.

red flags fluttered over the seat of the revolutionary committee of the people's commune. a huge streamer was inscribed: "warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania exclamation" albanian songs were broadcast over loudspeakers.

when albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, counsellor jovan andoni and his wife, and other comrades from the albanian embassy in peking arrived at the commune this afternoon, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, chang shih-ta, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and others cordially shook hands with them. commune members lined the route and waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express their profound revolutionary friendship for the albanian people.

chinese and albanian comrades at the meeting saw a colour film "our hearts are linked together", a documentation of the albanian ballet troupe's friendly performance tour of china in 1972.

wang lei, chang shih-ta and other chinese comrades had dinner with ambassador shtylla and his wife and other albanian comrades. in cordial conversation, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms talked happily about the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people.

on behalf of the commune members, chang shih-ta extended warm festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he spoke highly of the tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and various fields of construction and remarkable successes in agricultural development, rural electrification and farm mechanization scored by the heroic albanian people

under the wise leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour.

he said: we rejoice over every success of the albanian people." "our people's commune was renamed the china-albania friendship commune in 1960 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the liberation of albania," he said, "the achievements of the commune over the last 14 years are inseparable from the attention, support and help from our albanian comrades."

ambassador shtylla expressed heartfelt thanks to the commune members for their profound friendship. he gave an account of the militant course the albanian people have traversed since liberation.

he pointed out: "the albanian people in their struggle for a just cause are not afraid of the superpowers and can stand surging tides." "the albanian people will always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people," he said.

he congratulated the commune members on their achievements in all fields by carrying out chairman mao's teachings and wished them greater successes.

the commune's sparetime art propaganda team sang albanian and chinese songs, including "free mountain eagle", "the revolution is advancing" and "a new scene in our motherland". the albanian comrades-in-arms sang the albanian song "the eagle of the guerilla". the gathering then sang "true friends" in chorus.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1974)

a chinese party and government delegation arrived here by special plane this afternoon to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania at the invitation of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the albanian council of ministers. leader of the delegation is yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers; abdyl

kellezi, adil carcani, haki toska, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the party central committee; xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; petro dode, secretary of the party central committee; shefqet peci, vice-president of the predidium of the people's assembly; members of the a.p.l. central committee, members of the presidium of the people's assembly, government ministers, and representatives of mass organizations in tirana.

present also at the airport were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania and member of the chinese delegation, staff members of the chinese embassy, and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania and chinese students.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to albania were also present.

today the national flags of albania and china were fluttering over the tirana airport and up on its main building were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. a big streamer at the airport exit reads: "dear friends, welcome to you exclamation" "glory to invincible marxism and leninism exclamation" a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china prevailed in the airport.

when comrades yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien and the members of the delegation alighted from the plane, comrades shehu, kapo and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them and embraced them cordially. workers, students and office workers who had been waiting in the rain at the airport to welcome the delegation greeted the chinese guests with thunderous applause. a group of young pioneers presented flowers to members of the delegation.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of china and albania. yao wen-yuan, accompanied by mehmet shehu, reviewed a guard of honour formed by the people's army of albania, and walked round to meet the welcoming albanian cadres and masses, as well as the diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania. prolonged applause and burst out at the airport amidst the cheers "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation".

after the welcoming ceremony, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien and other comrades drove to the guest

house in the company of shehu, kapo and other albanian comrades.

on its way to tirana, the chinese delegation made a brief stopover at the tehran airport where it was greeted by kafai, deputy chief of the protocol department of the iranian foreign ministry, and wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in iran.

Chinese Workers Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

a chinese workers delegation led by tsung hsi-yun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kirin provincial trade union council, left here by air today for tirana to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and pay a friendly visit.

it was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, and counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy here.

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

a delegation of the "people's daily" led by chang chao, a leading member of the editorial department of the "people's daily", left here for tirana by air this morning to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and pay a friendly visit to that country at the invitation of the albanian "zeri i popullit".

it was seen off at the airport by lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of organizations concerned liu chih-ping and tsui chi.

on hand also were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, counsellor of the albanian embassy here jovan andoni and peking-based correspondent of the albanian "zeri i popullit" niko nishku.

China-Iran-Romania-Albania Flight Service Inaugurated

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

the new peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana air service run by the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) is formally inaugurated today.

two chinese goodwill delegations left here this morning for albania and iran respectively on board the c.a.a.c. airliner to make the inaugural flight. they are scheduled to take part in the celebrations of the official inauguration of this international air service in tirana and tehran and pay friendly visits.

leader of the chinese goodwill delegation to albania is liu sheng-tien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is kung yu-yuan, director of the political department of the c.a.a.c. leader of the chinese goodwill delegation to iran is lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and deputy leaders are li shih-ying, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, liu teh-pei, deputy director of the general office of the foreign ministry, and wang ya-min, director of the lanchow administration of chinese civil airlines. both delegations are composed of workers, peasants, people of national minorities and representatives of educational, literary and art, medical and press circles.

a chinese goodwill delegation to romania will shortly leave for bucharest to take part in the celebrations of the inauguration of the new air service and pay a friendly visit there.

the opening of the new peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana air service is an outcome of the close cooperation between the chinese government and the governments of iran, romania and albania. this aerial bridge spanning the eurasian landmass has directly linked together the four countries and will make positive contributions to the further development of friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges between the people of the four countries and those of various other countries.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china, iran, romania and albania and displayed huge streamers bearing the slogan "celebrate the official inauguration of the china-iran-romania-albania air service". the airport was bathed in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

greeting the inauguration of the air service and seeing the delegations off at the airport were wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned ma jen-hui, ku ming, shih lin, chen shu-fu, chien hsin-chung, tao chi, shen tu, chang jui-ai, wang shih-yen, chu hui-fen, chang wen-pin, hsieh li-fu, chou jung-kuo, li en-chiu, cheng chih-ping, yu hung-liang and cheng yuan-hsing, as well as chang shih-ta, a leading member of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

also present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy, charge d'affaires ad interim ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy, charge d'affaires ad interim djavad rajabzadeh of the iranian embassy, and other diplomatic officials of these three embassies, as well as güity, iran air manager in china.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

an algerian trade delegation led by a. cheref, director for foreign relations of the ministry of commerce of the democratic and people's republic of algeria flew in here today.

the delegation has come to china to negotiate a trade agreement between the two countries and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho and leading members of departments concerned.

ahmed dekhili, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here, was present.

President Houari Boumedienne Receives Leaders and Artists of Peking Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 25, 1974)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and premier of the government of algeria, received yu hui-yung, leader, and chang ko-ming, deputy leader, of the peking opera troupe of peking in the presidential house this afternoon; the troupe has come to attend the celeberations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution.

he also received the artists of the troupe yang chun-hsia, ma yung-an, chang kuo-hsun, li pei-yi, li hsiu-lian and keng zhi-li.

chinese ambassador lin chung was present on the occasion.

president boumedienne had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

on behalf of comrade chiang ching, leader yu hui-yung presented to president boumedienne the following gifts: chairman mao's handscript of his poems, an ancient painting on "excursions during a spring festival", recorded selections of chinese music "the endless flow of history" and the colour films "azalea mountain" and "the sparkling red star".

after the reception, president boumedienne accompanied the chinese guests to the porch of the presidential house. he asked yu hui-yung to convey his best regards to chairman mao tsetung, comrade chiang ching and premier chou en-lai.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Peking Opera Troupe's Visit to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 26, 1974)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a reception here this evening on the visit of the peking opera troupe of peking which has come to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution.

yu hui-yung, leader, chang ko-ming, deputy leader, and all members, of the troupe, attended the reception.

secretary general of the algerian ministry of information and culture kasdali abdel kader and some other officials of the ministry and responsible members

and noted artists from algeria's theatrical, music and ballet circles were present on invitation.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to algeria were also present.

during the reception, the band of the peking troupe performed some pieces of ancient algerian music which they had just learned from algerian musicians. merzak boudjamia, conductor of the band of modern music of the algerian radio-television, played on the piano the chinese music "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". their performances were warmly applauded by those present.

at the reception, artists of the two countries chatted warmly and learned from each other. leading performers of the troupe yang chun-hsia and ma yung-an had friendly talks with algerian artists. chinese lute player teng wei performed an algerian song with the help of yelles, director of the algerian national music institute. other chinese artists sang two algerian songs together with two algerian professors from whom they had just learned the songs.

hu ping-shu, conductor of the orchestra of the troupe had a cordial talk with conductor merzak boudjamia, and presented him with a composition of the piano concerto "the yellow river" as a souvenir.

the reception was permeated with a joyful and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Brazilian Advance Group for Establishing Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a brazilian advance group for the establishment of the brazilian embassy led by minister moraes small.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho and wang pen-tso.

the four-member brazilian group arrived in peking

on november 20. it had discussions with the chinese foreign ministry on the establishment of embassies in each other's capitals, visited a factory, a people's commune and a school and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Meteorological Equipment Study Group Leaves Peking for Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

an eight-member study group specializing in automatic equipment for meteorological centres left here by air today for a visit to britain and the federal republic of germany. the group is led by tsou ching-meng, leading member of the central meteorological bureau.

the group was seen off at the airport by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the bureau, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Leaves Changsha for Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 27, 1974)

ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the economic and financial delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia he is leading left here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to haikou city on hainan island.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee. li chen-chun, shang tzu-chin and hu yung, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee su ming and leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished cambodian guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday morning. in the evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the cambodian comrades-in-arms.

attending the banquet were li chen-chun, shang tzu-chin, hu yung and su ming, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

li chen-chun and ieng sary spoke at the banquet and proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and strengthening of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and cambodia. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were liang chang-wu, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and fan kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china, who accompanied the distinguished guests on their visit to hunan province.

the distinguished cambodian guests made a special trip this morning to shaoshan, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's home village, and were accorded a warm reception by mao tse-pu and mao tse-jen, chairman and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shaoshan area.

delegation leader ieng sary spoke highly of chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and the great victories in revolutionary struggles and socialist construction scored by the chinese people under chairman mao's leadership.

mao tse-pu pledged to the guests that the shaoshan people, like the rest of the chinese people, would follow chairman mao's teachings and firmly support the cambodian people in their revolutionary war for national liberation until final victory is won.

while in changsha, the cambodian comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the aiwan pavilion, where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities. they were entertained with a performance presented by the hunan provincial song and dance ensemble.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets and Fetes French Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li en-chiu met and feted here this evening all members of the delegation of the french democratic workers confederation led by edmond maire, secretary-general of the confederation, with jacques moreau, political secretary of the confederation, as its deputy leader.

mlle marie-therese de corbie, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy here, attended the banquet.

present were also liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of departments concerned, including chien ta-tung.

the french delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Covernment Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Iran and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, left here by plane today for friendly visits to iran and romania.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand also were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and other officials of the romanian embassy.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 27, 1974)

a chinese goodwill delegation arrived here this morning on the first flight of a c.a.a.c. (the general administration of civil aviation of china) airliner to take part in the celebrations of the formal inauguration of the peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana air service and pay a friendly visit to iran.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were ghandehari, deputy managing director of the iran airlines, and kafai, deputy chief of protocol department of the iranian foreign ministry.

wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of chinese embassy in tehran and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

shih chih-chun, representative of the c.a.a.c. tehran office was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Meeting Appeals for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 27, 1974)

people in cultural and academic circles met here yesterday appealing for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

among the sponsors of the meeting were chojuro kawarazaki, kinkazu saionji, masao shimizu and others. it was attended by hisao kuroda, shizuma kai and others.

at the meeting tokumatsu sakamoto, director-general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, commentator yoko matsuoka and other speakers appealed for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treat, and the strengthening of friendship between the people of japan and third world countries including china.

masao shimada, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that many people in cultural and academic circles wrote in their letters to the headquarters that it was an important matter in japan-china relations to conclude a peace and friendship treaty.

a statement for promoting the conclusion of a japan-china friendship and peace treaty, adopted among warm applause, says that shortly after his cabinet was formed, prime minister kakuei tanaka and the then foreign minister masayoshi ohira paid a visit to china and signed the japan-china joint statement. thus, japan-china relations were normalized as desired by the japanese people for a long time and a new chapter opened in the history of relations between the two countries.

the demand for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty becomes ever stronger among all strata of the people in japan, it adds.

it says that the normalization of relations and the development of friendship between the two countries are a desire cherished for years by the two peoples and the fruit of their struggle. no one can stop the torrent of japan-china friendship, it declares.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Delegation to Attend Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the chinese delegation to attend the 27th meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, entrained here for pyongyang yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chang pin, vice minister of water conservancy and power, and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Korean Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim gi hak, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture

and sports guidance committee, as its leader and kang hak su as its deputy leader.

attending the banquet were chuang tse-tung and yao hsiao-cheng, leading members of the host commission, and leading members of organizations concerned, including kuo tung-chun, tung nien-li, feng teh-pao, kung ke-fei, chou cheng, li feng-lou and wang fu-yung, as well as representatives of the chinese volleyball players who had visited korea earlier this year. among the guests were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here, and sin gi do, first secretary of the embassy.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, yao hsiao-cheng and kim gi hak expressed the conviction that the enhanced friendly exchanges between the sports organizors and sportsmen of the two countries would certainly play a positive role in strengthening their revolutionary friendship and unity and promoting sports in the two countries.

the korean delegation arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Luxembourg for Home

(NCNA-English Brussels, Nov. 26, 1974)

the chinese gymnastics team has left luxembourg for home after its friendly visit to that country, according to a report from luxembourg.

the team, with chang chun-ying as leader and pai feng-chih as deputy leader, arrived in luxembourg on november 19. during the visit, it performed in ettelbruck, differdange and luxembourg city together with the host team. the skills of the gymnasts of the two countries were warmly applauded.

prime minister gaston thorn was among the spectators on november 24. he received the chinese gymnasts after the performance.

emile krieps, minister of public health, environment, public functions and armed forces; joseph wohlfart, minister of the interior; berny berg, minister of labour, social security, family, social housing and social solidarity; and other high-ranking officials also saw the performance in the capital.

chinese ambassador to the grand duchy of luxembourg li lien-pi gave a reception on november 20 for the visit of the chinese team. interior minister wohlfart, luxembourg mayor colette flesch, and president of the luxembourg-china friendship association adolphe franck were among the 170 guests present.

another reception was given by the luxembourgian ministry of physical education and sports on the eve of the departure of the chinese gymnasts. among those present were guy de muyser, marshal of the court of the grand duchy, and interior minister wohlfart. chinese ambassador li lien-pi also attended.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Basketball Teams Play First Matches in Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the chinese men's and women's basketball teams played the first friendly matches with the malaysian national men and women basketball teams yesterday evening at the national gymnasium of kuala lumpur, according to a kuala lumpur report.

lee san choon, malaysian labour and man-power minister and president of the malaysian basketball association, and li shih-hua, leader of the chinese basketball delegation, spoke at a ceremony before the game. then the ball was tossed by ali haji ahmad, malaysian culture, youth and sports minister, signifying the start of the game.

among the spectators were malaysian health minister lee siok yew, housing and new villages minister chen wing sum, deputy education minister chan siang sun, deputy communication minister richard ho, and leading members of the malaysian basketball association.

li chung-ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malaysia, also saw the match.

the 10,000-seat gymnasium was filled to capacity. the audiance gave a big hand to the good skills and fine sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries. the malaysian players took the initiative in indomitable spirit and gave good play to mid-distance shooting, while the chinese players also played a brilliant game. a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the match.

on november 23 leader of the chinese delegation li shih-hua and deputy leader shih hsiao called on minister ali haji ahmad and had a warm and friendly conversation with him. charge d'affaires ad interim li chung-ying was present on the occasion.

ministers li san choon and ali haji ahmad gave banquets repectively on november 23 and 24 in honour of the visiting chinese men's and women's basketball delegation.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President's Son Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

luis vicente écheverria, son of the mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, and two other mexican guests, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of agriculture and forestry li yung-kai and chen tsung-lieh.

fernando flores tejada, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy here, was present.

Mexican Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

chinese vice-minister hsiao peng of agriculture and forestry this evening feted luis vicente echeverria, son of the mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, and his party.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on hand were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, minister-counsellor fernando flores tejada of the mexican embassy here and first secretary of the embassy daniel de la pedraja.

present were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of agriculture and forestry li yung-kai, chen tsung-lieh and ma chun.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniverary of Proclamation of Mongolian People's Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram and his wife gave a reception in the embassy today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the mongolian people's republic.

present at the reception were vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Friendship Delegation Returns Home from China Visit

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 27, 1974)

the pakistan friendship delegation led by khan abdul quiyum khan, federal minister for interior, state and frontier region, flew back here from china yesterday evening where it had attended the inauguration celebrations of chinese air service to pakistan and paid a friendship visit.

the delegation was met at the airport by minister of state for states and frontier regions abdul aleem and other pakistan government officials.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Visiting Group of Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the visiting group of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine led by abo al-abed, member of the political bureau of the front.

m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and leading members of departments concerned, including chou chueh and chao chun-cheng.

National Rights of Palestinian People Must Be Fully Restored

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the national rights of the palestinian people must be fully restored". the article reads:

the united nations general assembly adopted two resolutions based on the drafts tabled by many third world countries on november 22, reaffirming the right of the palestinian people to national independence and sovereignty without external interference, appealing to all states and international organizations to extend their support to the just struggle of the palestinian people, and inviting the palestine liberation organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the general assembly in the capacity of observer. this is a new victory of the palestinian people in their fight for liberation as well as a new achievement scored by the arab countries and other third world countries in strengthening their unity with the palestinian people in the joint struggle.

due to superpower manipulation, the united nations has for years adopted an extremely unjust attitude towards

the palestinian question, all along describing the just struggle of the palestinian people to recover their national rights as a "refugee question". because of the resolute demand of the numerous third world countries, the current session of the u.n. general assembly invited for the first time the representatives of the palestinian people to take part in the discussion of the palestinian question. at a plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization yasser arafat made a speech in categorical, bold and straight terms, strongly denouncing the monstrous crimes of israeli zionism, refuting eloquently all sorts of fallacies fabricated by zionism and superpowers to slander the just struggle of the palestinian people, and reaffirming the militant determination of the palestinian people to restore their national rights. his speech won firm support among many arab countries and other third world countries. this demonstrates that the palestinian people are just and, being just, have enjoyed abundant support; and israeli zionism and the superpowers are unjust and, being unjust, have had little support.

it is mainly due to the obstruction and sabotage by the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, that the palestinian people's national rights have not been restored over a long time. the united states has all along fostered and connived at israeli zionism, taking it as a tool for its expansion and aggression in the middle east region and consistently opposing the palestinian people's struggle to recover their lost territories and return to their homeland. soviet social-imperialism, while prating about their being the "natural ally" of the arab countries, has actually been engaged in a scheme of sham support but real betrayal. in the past, it openly slandered the palestinian people's armed struggle as "adventurous riots", trying to wipe out at one stroke the palestinian people's cause of national liberation; but now it has changed its tone, pretending to "support" the "legitimate national rights" of the palestinian people, in a vain attempt to bring their cause of national liberation within the orbit of its "political settlement" of the middle east question and make this a pawn in its bargainings with the united states. at the very time when the palestinian question was being debated at the u.n. general assembly, the two superpowers were stepping up their rivalry and trouble-making in the middle east. with their support and connivance, the israeli aggressors incessantly carried out war provocations and armed threat against the arab countries. the middle east situation is still very tense against which one must keep high vigilance.

since the middle east war of october last year, an encouraging situation has emerged in the middle east. in their common struggle, the arab and palestinian people have broken through the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers, demonstrated the mighty strength of fighting in unity and dealt heavy blows at zionism and

big power hegemonism by successfully using oil as a weapon. the 7th arab summit conference held recently in rabat reaffirmed the just stand for the recovery of lost territories and the restoration of palestinian national rights, and expressed once again the strong will of the arab countries and the palestinian people to fight in unity against the common enemy. recently, a massive struggle against the israeli occupationists was launched among the palestinian people on the west bank of the jordan river. all this proves to the hilt that complete restoration of the palestinian people's national rights and demand for the withdrawal of the israeli zionists from all territories they have occupied is the common aspiration of millions upon millions of the arab and palestinian people. any scheme to deny the palestinian people's national rights and undermine the cause of liberation of palestine is bound to meet with ignominious failure.

the palestinian and arab people's struggle remains protracted and tortuous. by getting rid of the interference, infiltration and control by the superpowers, incessantly strengthening national unity, and relying on their own resources to wage struggle, particularly armed struggle, they will surely be able to recover their lost territories and achieve the sacred goal of the restoration of national rights. the chinese people and the people of other third world countries have consistently supported the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people for the recovery of lost territories and the restoration of national rights, and firmly opposed the contention, aggression and expansion of the superpowers in the middle east. we firmly believe that the tested and tempered arab and palestinian people will assuredly overcome all difficulties on the road of their advance and win still greater victories.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Trade Union Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association shen chien met and feted here this evening a delegation of the peruvian revolutionary trade union centre led by leonardo caballero tapia.

present on the occasions were vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council li jui-huan and leading members of other organizations concerned including han hsi-ya.

while in china, the delegation visited kwangchow, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking, chengchow and honan province's huihsien county. it will leave for home shortly.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Ruthlessly Plunder and Exploit Mongolia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1974)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique, while tightening its political grip on mongolia, is stepping up its control of that country's economic lifeline in various ways.

the soviet social-imperialists have fully betrayed their insatiable nature by confining mongolia to the development of a lop-sided, single-product economy, strangling its national industry and grabbing super-profits by plundering mongolia of its low-priced animal and mineral products.

in recent years, the soviet revisionists have continued to control mongolia's economy by taking a hand in drafting mongolia's important economic plans under the pretexts of "bilateral coordination," "consultation" and "assistance." in order to further control its various economic departments, they have succeeded in establishing "department-to-department links" between the two countries. in may 1971, the soviet ministry of agriculture established relations of "direct cooperation" with the mongolian ministry of agriculture and livestock breeding, and the soviet ministry of coal industry and ministry of non-ferrous metallurgy established similar relations with the mongolian ministry of fuel, power industry and geology. this kind of "cooperation" has since been extended step by step till it now embraces 14 mongolian government departments including the ministries of forestry and wood-working industry, of construction and building materials industry, of light and food industries, of water resources, of posts, and of transport and the state committee for quality, standards and measurement. the soviet revisionists have not only undertaken to "coordinate" the annual "cooperation" plans of these departments but also planted permanent representatives there for exercising direct control. it was disclosed that the soviet ministries of coal industry, of non-ferrous metallurgy, of agriculture, of timber and wood-working industry and of building materials industry have set up "plenipotentiary missions" in related mongolian departments. these "missions" and "permanent representatives" are in fact overlords. furthermore, the soviet revisionists have sent large numbers of "advisers" and "specialists" to the production units at all levels in mongolia to strictly control their economic management, production plans and the distribution of capital and manpower.

the soviet revisionists often beg loans from the west to make up for their capital shortage, but at the same time, they make investments and float loans in mongolia and some other countries for the purpose of stepping up control and plunder. it is estimated that in the decade since the brezhnev clique came to power, the soviet revisionists have provided mongolia with loans to the tune of 1,365 million rubles (or some 1,810 million u.s. dollars). in other words, each mongolian owes a debt of more than 1,600 rubles to the soviet revisionists and consequently mongolia has become one of the worst debtor countries in the world per capita.

the soviet revisionists have a decisive say in the distribution of such loans. to turn mongolia into a mere base for supplying animal products and mineral resources, they have decided that these loans should primarily be used in the livestock breeding and mining industry under the supervision of their "plenipotentiary missions".

the soviet revisionists plunder mongolia mainly of its animal products. it was disclosed that the 1971-1975 trade agreement between the two countries stipulates that each year mongolia should supply the soviet union with 70,000 tons of cattle for meat consumption. this amount is roughly about half the cattle purchased by the mongolian government per year, and is equal to 2,370,000 sheep if, according to the mongolian official standard, the average body weight of every live sheep purchased by the state is 29.5 kilogrammes. in addition, every year mongolia exports 60,000 to 70,000 meat horses to the soviet union and the soviet troops, "experts" and their families in mongolia consume about a quarter of the meat supply on mongolia's internal market.

the frantic exploitation by the soviet revisionists has been a severe blow to mongolia's national economy which bases itself on livestock breeding. the past 20 years scarcely saw an increase in the total amount of animals in mongolia. the quota of animal increase for the past several five-year plans and the annual animal increase plans in the past 10 years and more have not been fulfilled. young animals, less one year old, have had more and more big percentage, and surpassed one third, in the total amount of livestock. the quality of the livestock has generally become poorer and their average body weight keeps falling. since the mongolian livestock products should first meet the soviet revisionist needs, mongolia's meat packing plants, woollen mills, carpet weaving mills, tanning factories and leather shoes factories, all of which are few in number, have often to stop work for a short supply of raw materials. some of them operate at about one third of their capacity.

mongolia's mineral resources are another important item on the soviet revisionists' list of plunder. since mongolia joined the council for mutual economic assistance in 1962, the soviet revisionists, in the name of "common exploitation", have not only monopolized the right to prospect and exploit mongolia's mineral resources, but also seized exclusively most of its mineral products. for example, they take away all the fluorite exploited in mongolia, which accounts for 50 per cent of their imported fluorite. most of the tungsten ore produced in mongolia also falls into the soviet hands. in order to step up the plunder of mongolia's mineral resources, the soviet revisionists, following the practice of the monopoly capitalists in the west, have exported capital to mongolia by establishing a variety of transnational corporations in mongolia. the "mongolian-soviet joint-stock erdenedin-obo ore-dressing plant" and the "mongolian-soviet joint-stock company for non-ferrous metals" were set up according to an "agreement" signed between the two countries in 1973. being "joint-stock" in name, they are in fact soviet monopoly enterprises completely under the control of the soviet revisionists.

in recent years, the soviet new tsars have always tried to cover up their economic control and plunder of mongolia with such high-sounding phraseology as "disinterested assistance" and "all-round cooperation", under the pretexts of "international division of labour" and "economic integration"; they actually only allow mongolia to develop livestock breeding at the expense of the animal products processing industry, exploit mines at the expense of the metallurgical industry, and develop machine-repairs industry at the expense of the machine-building industry. the soviet revisionists have deprived mongolia of all rights to develop its national industry independently and reduced the country to the status of an economic appendage of soviet revisionism. mongolia has to import from the soviet union not only machines, fuel, coaches, ploughs but even wires, nails, wax candles and exercise books. it is indeed astonishing that mongolia has, on the one hand, to export much meat animals, wools and furs to the soviet union but, on the other, import canned meat, woollen textile and pelt products from the soviet union. the soviet revisionists' plunder and exploitation are the root cause of mongolia's economic backwardness. from the doings of the soviet neo-colonialists, people can see more clearly their true feature as socialists in words but imperialists in deeds.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, Nov. 26, 1974)

syrian prime minister mahmoud ayoubi received here today chinese ambassador to syria tsao ke-chiang and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Supports Immediate Restoration of RGNUC's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 26, 1974)

chinese representative huang hua pointed out at the u.n. general assembly platform that a decision should be made at the present session of the general assembly to immediately restore the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.) in the united nations and oust the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique.

huang hua was speaking at a plenary session this morning during the debate on the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations.

huang hua said, "at the 28th session of the general assembly last year, many countries upholding justice put forward the proposal on the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations. however, during the debate, some one moved to postpone the discussions of this question until this year by resorting to a procedural trick. this was totally unjustified. the chinese delegation shares the views of other co-sponsors that the current session of the general assembly should adopt a decision to restore immediately the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and to expel the representatives of the lon nol traitorous clique, which brooks no further delay under any pretext."

he stated, "the so-called question of cambodia has been created solely by the u.s. aggression against cambodia."

he said, "the essence of the cambodian question lies in the gross violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter by a superpower, its flagrant subversion and aggression against a sovereign state of the third world which pursued a policy of non-alignment, and its illegal deprivation of the rights of the lawful government of that victimized country in the united nations. such an absurd situation absolutely cannot be tolerated by the numerous third world countries or any country and people that uphold justice and earnestly defend the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter."

huang hua pointed out, "in the past four years and more, the broad masses of the patriotic cambodian armymen and people under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state prince norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with prince penn nouth as the prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as the deputy prime minister, have waged a vigorous just war for national salvation to defend the national independence and sovereignty and restore the lost peace and neutrality. as a result, great victories have been achieved. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have already liberated ninety per cent of the total territory and eighty per cent of the population. the cambodian people's armed forces, growing ever stronger in the fight, have become a powerful people's army with excellent military training and rich fighting experience. the liberated areas under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia have been daily expanded and consolidated and have been linked up into a contiguous area, where government organs have been established at various levels."

huang hua said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia is enjoying increasingly high international prestige. it has now been recognized by more than sixty countries. it has friends all over the world. these facts are the most eloquent refutation to the malicious lies spread by imperialism within and outside this hall to the effect that the royal government of national union is a 'government in exile'."

huang hua pointed out, "the liberation cause of the cambodian people is advancing victoriously. on the other hand, the traitorous lon nol clique entrenched in phnom penh under the heavy blows of the people's armed forces is in the midst of mass desertion and heading for doom. the few towns and cities in which it is besieged are like lonely islands in the vast ocean of liberated areas on the point of being submerged. the phnom penh traitorous clique itself is rent by disunity and riddled with contradictions. in the areas under its temporary control, the economy is in a mess, prices are soaring and the people destitute."

he said, "the tide of demonstrations for subsistence, democracy, freedom and liberation waged by the workers, soldiers, students and teachers is rising vigorously with increasing momentum, forcefully pounding away at the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol clique." huang hua said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia representing the true interests of the cambodian people and having the firm support of the entire people is the sole lawful government of the cambodian people, while the lon nol clique is but a group of cambodian quislings, a handful of traitorous national scum, which has been imposed on the cambodian people by outside forces and is, therefore, totally illegal.

huang hua stressed, "since the cambodian question originated from the interference, subversion and aggression against a non-aligned third world country by foreign forces, its true settlement requires that the u.s. government should immediately stop all its support and assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique so that the cambodian people may settle their own affairs free from outside interference. however, the u.s. government has been doing exactly the opposite. thus far it has not ceased its interference and aggression against cambodia; what is more, it has tried in a thousand and one ways to force a great number of member states to agree to retain the traitorous lon nol clique which has usurped the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations. its purpose is to cover up the facts about its aggression, intervention and subversion and to gain time for continued blood transfusion to this puppet clique to prolong its precarious existence. the so-called 'peace talks' proposal dished up by the lon nol clique not long ago is a clumsy farce stage-managed by its foreign boss to that end. the draft resolution recently submitted to the current session of the general assembly by certain countries urging the parties directly concerned in cambodia to hold talks is also suited to the needs of the policy of the united states. in plain language, the true intent of this draft resolution, like the so-called proposal of the traitorous lon nol clique, is to continue the usurpation of the lawful seat of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations by the traitorous lon nol clique and legalize the continued u.s. aggression and intervention in cambodia. completely evading the basic fact that the u.s. aggression is the sole root cause of the war in cambodia, it attempts to force the lawful government of cambodia to hold so-called talks with the imperialist puppet through the instrumentality of the united nations. under the signboard of 'free from outside interference', it actually tries hard to defend the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of cambodia. according to this draft resolution, there would be no need to stop the u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia.

on the contrary, the united nations would be asked to interfere in a question which falls entirely within the internal affairs of a member state. it can thus be seen that this draft not only contravenes the principles of the u.n. charter, but runs diametrically counter to a correct solution of the cambodian question."

he said, "the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries adopted a resolution condemning the united states for its aggression against cambodia and its support to the lon nol clique and expressing firm support to the royal government of national union of cambodia. this resolution gave expression to the just voice of the numerous non-aligned and third world countries and peoples. it is obvious, however, that the aforesaid draft resolution directly contravenes and violates the resolution adopted by the summit conference of non-aligned countries. hence it is only natural that this draft resolution has been categorically rejected by the royal government of national union of cambodia and the numerous non-aligned and third world countries."

referring to the statement made by prince sihanouk on october 5 and that by deputy prime minister khieu samphan on november 6 this year to the effect that the r.g.n.u.c. refuses to hold talks with the traitorous lon nol clique, huang hua said, "the chinese government firmly supports this patriotic and just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia."

huang hua said, "it must be stressed here that the request made by the representative of thailand on november 21 on behalf of japan and other co-sponsors that their draft resolution be given priority in voting is utterly groundless. as is known to all, the draft resolution co-sponsored by algeria and thirtysix other countries was formally submitted at the 28th session of the general assembly and formally re-submitted on october 1 this year. it was only after all this that japan and other countries tabled their draft resolution on the question of cambodia on october 18 this year. according to both the rules of procedure of the general assembly and its practice, the draft resolution submitted by algeria and thirtysix other countries should be voted on first as a matter of course."

huang hua stated, "in the final analysis, cambodian affairs must be determined by the cambodian people themselves. the just cause of the cambodian people is bound to triumph. the lon nol traitorous clique will certainly be thrown into the dust bin of history by the people of cambodia and the rest of the world. this is a process which no one can block. we hope that all justice-upholding countries will join us in supporting the draft resolution co-sponsored by algeria, china and 35 other countries on the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of

the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the lon nol group from the seat they illegally occupy in the united nations and in all the organizations related to it, and in firmly opposing the draft resolution designed to further interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia through the instrumentality of the united nations, thus defeating all schemes aimed at further delaying the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations."

Alternate Chinese Representative to UN Industrial Meeting Leaves for Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

a 5-member party including pu ming, alternate chinese representative to the fifth session of the permanent committee of the united nations industrial development board, left peking for vienna yesterday.

yu pei-wen, chinese representative to the session of the permanent committee and chinese ambassador to austria, and chang ping-chien, alternate representative, are already in vienna.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, continued talks here this morning and afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

in the evening, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping entertained dr. and mrs. kissinger and his party at dinner.

mrs. kissinger today toured the great wall, a ming dynasty tomb and the summer palace.

Peking Press Circles Fete US Journalists Accompanying Dr. Kissinger on Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the u.s. journalists accompanying dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, on his visit.

mr. b. lynn pascoe, an official of the u.s. liaison office in china, was among the guest.

leading members of press units in the chinese capital, the information department of the foreign ministry and other departments concerned attended the banquet. they included chu mu-chih, wang chen, chang chen-tung, hsiao hang and peng ti.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Exhibition Group Head Leaves for Venezuela

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition group to venezuela, left peking for caracas by air yesterday.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Art Troupe of Republic of South Vietnam Gives Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1974)

to the strains of battle drums and gunfire, a group of heroic young south vietnamese men and women marched across the stage holding bamboo pikes. this was the opening scene presented by the liberation art troupe of the republic of south viet nam in its premiere at the peking people's theatre this evening. the scene portrayed the raging armed struggle and was an epitome of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation waged by the south vietnamese armymen and people.

an opening ceremony was held before the performance.

attending the opening ceremony and the performance were wu teh and wang man-tien, head and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present on the occasion were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

wang man-tien delivered a speech of welcome at the opening ceremony. she spoke highly of how the south vietnamese literary and art workers used revolutionary literature and art to encourage and mobilize the south vietnamese armymen and people to press ahead valiantly and made positive contributions to the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the current struggle to safeguard and build the liberated zones.

she thanked the art troupe for bringing to the chinese people the profound friendship of the heroic south vietnamese people and revolutionary literary and art workers fighting at the front.

bich lam, leader of the art troupe, spoke amidst warm applause. he said: ever since we arrived in peking, we have been living in friendship among kith-and-kin. your noble sentiments fully embody the close relations between the people in the rear and their comrades at the front.

the songs, dances and instrumental music presented by the troupe are militant in spirit. they have contributed to the great victory of the south vietnamese armymen and people, he added. he wished that the great friendship and militant unity of the people and literary and art workers of viet nam and china would last forever.

during the interval, wu teh and wang man-tien met and had a sincere and friendly talk with bich lam and a-nay nhoan, leader and deputy leader of the art troupe, pham thai, art director of the troupe, and representatives of the artistes. wu teh said cordially: you are fighters from the front and are our comrades-in-arms. you are welcome and your performance is an encouragement to us. we should learn from you.

this evening's programme included more than 20 items of dances, solo and choral singing, orchestral music and instrumental solos portraying the militant life of the armymen and people of south viet nam. among the artistes were soldiers from the main units of the south viet nam liberation armed forces and guerrillas. some were underground liaison men who had served the revolution since 12 and poor village children who joined the revolution in their childhood. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor sacrifice, the artistes took part in actual fighting and went round villages and army units to present items they had created. they used revolutionary art to portray and extol the heroic struggle of the people of south viet nam.

the dance "celebrate the victories", the choral singing "song of the liberation army" and a number of other items reflected the revolutionary spirit of the people of south viet nam who fought valiantly in close unity and their jubilant celebrations of victories in the struggle. the vocal solo "dedicate a song to uncle ho" vividly depicted the sincere feelings of the people of various nationalities in south viet nam for their beloved leader president ho chi minh.

the items presented this evening were rich in national flavour and local colour. many were adapted from folk songs and dances. performances with well known viet nam national single-string instruments popular among minority nationalities in south viet nam were presented. the south viet nam art troupe also presented chinese songs "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "from peking's golden hill" as an expression of the profound friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people.

the excellent performance by the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance.

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a basket of flowers to the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam.

also attending the opening ceremony and the performance this evening were wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and leading members of organizations concerned, including hao liang, liu ching-tang, chai ming-wu and lin lin.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 25, 1974)

the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, leading member of the people's daily, arrived in lusaka this afternoon for a friendly visit to zambia.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by m. lubinda, under-secretary of the zambian ministry of information and broadcasting; lavu mulimba, mayor of the lusaka city; v. mijoni, editor-in-chief of the daily mail of zambia; j.c. punabantu, editor-in-chief of the times of zambia; and other members of journalist circles.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen was also present at the airport to greet the delegation.

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SHORT STORIES

Works Fired With Combat Heroism

- In place of a preface to the collection of short stories entitled "Spring On the Farm"

by

Jen Tu (任犊)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1974)

The first short story in this collection -- "Agricultural Reclamation 68" depicts the following plot: In December 1968, on hearing from the radio Chairman Mao's great call urging the "educated young people to go to the countryside," a group of Red Guards who had been reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao, immediately strapped knapsacks on their backs and rushed to the farms with wholehearted eagerness. The straightforward and carefree spirit of the young people even made them change their names to "fond of farming" and other kinds of "farming."

After a lapse of several years, how has this group of lovable "fond of farming" youth grown up? What kind of life are they leading? This collection is an answer given by themselves.

Our proletarian revolutionary works of literature and art today primarily propagate the Party's basic line through artistic images. The writers of this collection have molded for us a number of models of advanced youths who have rapidly grown to maturity after steeling themselves in the vast world of the farms. In addition to those "fond of farming," we can also see "the outstanding young cadre" Wen Sung-hua in "The Oncoming Waves of the Yangtze River Push Forward Those Before Them," the "stubborn" Erh-ken with the "temperament of the rock" in the "Combustible

Rock," Ch'u-ying who likes to shout "I'll go!" at the critical moment in the "Young Eagle" and the new wild geese that "forever push forward in the wake of Peking time" in the "Peking Time." Although these characters are still very young and possess many characteristics of the young people, their ideological level can never have been attained by youths who have not steeled themselves in the three great revolutionary movements. Even their voice, countenance and smiling faces also would never get confused with those of the "new comrades-in-arms" who have just come to the farms. It is obvious that the rate of growth of the educated youths who have come to the mountains and the countryside and the correctness of the orientation and road charted by Chairman Mao for the revolutionary youths are deeply embodied in the persons of such specific models.

Take Wen Sung-hua for example. When she makes her first appearance before the readers' eyes, she has just been appointed as Party branch secretary and instructor for the newly established Company No. 1. On her way to take up her post, she runs into a conflict taking place in this company: Two groups of youths are quarreling over an ox-cart which has fallen into the ditch. Under the malicious provocation of the storekeeper A-k'uei, the company leader Lu Hsiung has also come to quarrel with these young people. Amidst this disorderly uproar, Wen Sung-hua's first words are, "Old Lu, let us first lift the cart and talk later." Having said this, she takes the lead in going down the ditch, thus "forcing" the two groups of youths to "break up their confrontation" and jointly pull the cart up. Meanwhile, the story also exquisitely depicts how she "calmly sweeps her eyes over A-k'uei, and even though her look is not in the least overbearing, it makes A-k'uei uneasy all over."

Look, she has not only rapidly stopped a dispute (with investigation and study and ideological work conducted later), but also very quickly focussed her attention on A-k'uei who has seemingly not participated in the quarrel. That "calm" look embodies a kind of calm and experienced revolutionary vigilance. With a few strokes, the image of a very mature, capable and experienced young cadre has already been portrayed. Later, in accordance with the Party's instructions, she vigorously grasps class struggle, the two-line struggle and political and ideological work, widely mobilizes the masses of the people and has remarkably changed the outlook of the company unit. In real life today, young comrades of this type can be seen everywhere. Their emergence in large numbers precisely illustrates the theme which this story aims at bringing out, "The oncoming waves of the Yangtze River rush forward those before them, and each generation of revolutionaries is superior to the previous one!" However, no one would believe that they are born this way. When taking up the task, Wen Sung-hua says to the Party committee secretary, "Don't worry, the sobbing Wen Sung-hua has gone forever!" This is a resounding remark but it also obliquely tells us that the present Wen Sung-hua is after all converted from a Wen Sung-hua who was fond of crying. What is the most basic condition that brings about this change? It is none other than their participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Their training provided by the Party organizations, assistance rendered by the old comrades and re-education by the poor and lower-middle

peasants all take the actual struggle of the three great revolutionary movements as the classroom.

The vast world is able to nurture and steel people and make them promising because it is packed with all kinds of contradictions and struggles. "The red flag flutters in the strong wind, the green pine stands erect in the rain, the stormy petrels skim through the low clouds, and the sails pierce the fog and mist." These few lines in the revolutionary modern Peking opera "On the Docks" are able to appropriately sum up the image of the revolutionary youths who forge ahead in the storm of the struggle today. It is by no means a coincidence that the principal characters in many works in this collection are fond of looking back over their course of struggle in the past few years in the farm at whenever the conflict of contradictions is acute, for embodied therein is the common insight of the writers: The footprints of the growth of the revolutionary youths are left on the great road of the struggle of opposites. Their stories can also be called a kind of "recollection." Their own process of development enables them to deeply understand this truth: In actual life, no heroic figure is alienated from the struggle of opposites and this is also true in literary and art works. Therefore, the principal characters under their pens are all molded in the sharp contradictions of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment and the violent storm of the actual two-line struggle and their own ideological remolding. Engels had ruled that the task of realist literature and art was to "truthfully bring out once again the typical characters in typical environments." Today, away from the typical environment of the three great revolutionary movements, there is no way to bring out the typical personality of the proletarian revolutionaries. Why is there a heart-stirring force in Ch'u-ying's shout "I'll go" and Erh-ken's "I'll mount"? It is because this is a voice uttered at a time when the struggle of opposites is white-hot. Be it the critical moment at which the frantic counter-attacks from the class enemies and the two-line struggle are sharp and violent, or the important check point of the struggle for production in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolution, through the two brief words, the spiritual realm and ideological quality of the characters have distinctly leaped out. Rather than say that an artistic force is playing its role, it is better to say that the personal experiences of the writers accumulated in the practice of struggles are sparkling with radiance.

Only those people who have personally witnessed and experienced the strength of the revolutionary spirit of "I'll go" and "I'll mount" for millions of times can portray with proletarian feelings the typical figures such as Ch'u Ying and Erh-ken and depict them as so life-like.

There is such a dispute: Is it possible to depict the image of the progressive youth as very colossal and turn him into the principal heroic figure of a work? We are of the opinion that this is primarily not a question of theory and concept but a question of practice. Since the actual struggle of the three great revolutionary movements has already trained this type of people in large numbers, why can't literary and art

works portray them and depict them as even more typical and perfect than actual life? But it is important not to depict such perfection and colossus as castles in the air which are divorced from the soil of actual struggle and it is necessary to depict the inevitable reason for their birth, that is to depict the far-reaching significance and great fruits of their having been sent to be steeled in the practice of struggle by our great leader Chairman Mao and the various Party organizations and the education and assistance which the poor and lower-middle peasants and the old comrades have given them. Some short stories in this collection have precisely worked hard on this and consequently, the images of characters molded are full and colossal and at the same time realistic, credible and of greater typical significance.

On comparison, the images of characters molded in some works in the collection are relatively weak because they are not good at generalizing the typical environment or bringing out the heroic figures in the struggle of opposites, and there are more factual descriptions constantly interwoven with long passages of recollections which have often artificially and regrettably shattered the clues for the development of contradictions, thus making the structure of the works appear relatively loose. Very obviously, this is primarily not a shortcoming in artistic techniques but is due to insufficient refinement of the struggles of opposites in actual life. This question is also found to some extent in the relatively good short story the "Combustible Rock" mentioned earlier. If this story can more focally reveal the conflict of contradictions with class struggle and ideological struggle as the main content, the typical image of Erh-ken, who wages arduous struggles for opposing and guarding against revisionism will certainly be made even more prominent than it is now.

Only the works that profoundly reflect the actual struggle of opposites can properly portray the heroic figures of today. Meanwhile, only these works can develop their combat role in the actual struggle of opposites the other way round. The struggles which Wen Sung-hua and Ch'u Ying participate in are an artistic generalization of actual struggles. The necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the invincibility of socialist new things and the correct ideas such as the rustication of educated youths revealed in these struggles are of tremendous realistic educational significance not only in the farms today but also in class struggle and the two-line struggle in society as a whole. These ideas are themselves also products of the practice of struggle.

Ch'u Ying in the short story has encouraged her comrades-in-arms in this way: "We must think of everything with our brains and ask why more often." The writers themselves have precisely done this. Placed in the whirlpool of the struggle of opposites, they constantly make use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to analyze contradictions, and distinguish which side is ugly, dark and represents the reactionary and which side is beautiful, bright and represents the revolutionary. They expose and lash at the former but praise and fully develop the latter. The writing of short stories is one form of their struggle. It is said that some comrades among the writers have told the others many times the stories of the struggles which they have personally gone through in the hope that the

others can reflect them in literary works. Finally, they take up the pens themselves and after surmounting many difficulties, have eventually produced these sharp and profound works with clearcut love and hatred that shine with the radiance of struggle. The story of "Combustible Rock" depicts the story of the rock coal which is "not much different from the ordinary rocks" at a glance but finally burns. Why can rock coal burn? Because it is tapped by a group of young people blazing with revolutionary flame at heart. After reading this collection of short stories, we cannot help from thinking in addition: When these people pick up their pens, they can kindle the revolutionary flame in their works. In front of these writers and works, how pale and ugly are those "lewd music," "cafe literature" and "literature for disciplining temperament."

It can be seen from this dozen and more stories that in the course of analyzing and revealing the struggle of opposites in farm life, the conclusion drawn by the writers are identical, and the themes which the various works intend to bring out are interchangeable. Full of political enthusiasm and with a sonorous tone, they have all praised the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolutionary road of sending educated youths to the mountains and the countryside. Therefore, in a certain sense, we can even read them as an integral piece of work. This shows that the millions of revolutionary youths are forging ahead in step in the same direction along the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao. However, after reading one story after another, we do not find any similarity or repetition. Obviously, this is not only because of the difference in the setting of life revealed by them (some reveal farms on islands along the coast of the East China Sea, others reveal tea plantations on the Ts'aiyün Mountain "enveloped in clouds and fog." Some reveal ranches and others salt farms), but primarily because of the richness and diversity in the design of conflicts of contradictions, the molding of characters and even the selection of artistic form.

The diversity in art comes from the diversity in life. Works which really are rooted in the practice of revolutionary struggle inevitably show a hundred flowers blooming together in glittering diversity. This is because the essence and mainstream of our life and the spirit of our time are clear and simple but are revealed through greatly different concrete contradictions. "Without individual character there can be no general character." Those works which do not start from reality but from concept are without vitality precisely because they have eliminated the particularity and diversity of contradictions and can by no means reveal the universality of contradictions or the nature of life.

Several short stories in this collection reflect class struggle in the farm but the opposites are not arranged in the same way. Lo Chia-fu in the "Young Eagle" is a fellow who has usurped the post of deputy Party branch secretary. He divides up work to "grasp the movement" and possesses actual power. Yao Chi-jen in the "Peking Time" is the leader of an animal husbandry group. He has some technical resources but after the great proletarian cultural revolution, there is not much left of his political resources. A-k'uei in "The Oncoming Waves of the Yangtze River

Push Forward Those Before Them" is the storekeeper in a company unit. Since their positions are different, their tactics are also not the same. Lo Chia-fu's special skill is to deceive people and practice conspiracies. Yao Chi-jen is more flagrant and constantly baldly threatens and challenges people, while the method adopted by A-k'uei consists of shameless flattery and whispers to sow discord. Since the opposites are so different, the content and form of the conflicts of contradictions are also naturally greatly different and when they are viewed together, the universal law of the acute and complex nature of class struggle is vividly reflected through the various profiles. This is to see the general through the particular.

Taking the positive figures for example, they may have the same ideals, feelings and aspiration but just as in life, they have their different characteristics. For example, Wen Sung-hua and Ch'u Ying are two young women who are very similar in age, experience and their present duties. However, their differences are also very clearcut: As soon as Ch'u Ying hears a view contrary to her own outside the door, she will shout as she crosses the threshold and rushes in: "I don't agree." As for Wen Sung-hua, even though she intends to launch an ideological mobilization in front of the fighters of the whole company, she will still patiently start by "telling a story." They take part in the same struggle with different working methods and have from different profiles reflected the characteristics of the revolutionary youths in the present day. The main reason why this kind of depiction is possible lies primarily in the practice of life and not the abstract "depiction of character" lavishly propagated by the bourgeois writers and artists. It is not possible to "think" out the clearcut typical character of the revolutionary people by confining oneself to the house.

The rich and varied contents have to be revealed through rich and varied artistic forms. The short stories in this collection are relatively novel and vivacious in the means of manifestation and are not stereotyped. They make use of their favorite artistic form which can fully reveal the thought and feelings of the proletarian revolution, freely depict the advanced characters and deeds they are familiar with, and never make people feel restrained. In the eyes of some old bourgeois squires, some works in the collection probably do not conform to the "rules." However, non-conformity with the rules is also a rule itself, a new rule. Since we are engaged in the unprecedented great cause of proletarian revolution every day and are constantly creating new things and a new world never seen before, in order to conform to this, our creation of proletarian literature and art should also be rich in vigor and creativity. This creativity in art primarily belongs to the creators of new life and the fighters who have cleared away the obstacles in the three great revolutionary movements. The creative works by workers, peasants and soldiers that have constantly emerged since the great proletarian cultural revolution, including this collection, have more and more clearly illustrated this truth.

In short, very pleasing results have been attained in this collection of short stories which has given us revelations in many respects. We

believe that in the future, more educated young people fighting in the vast world will take up their pens to depict their ebullient combat life and praise the heroic characters in their own teams. In taking this book as the first volume in the "Series of Creative Works By the Rusticated Educated Youths," the Shanghai People's Publishing House which is prepared to continue this series has done a very meaningful task. The emergence of large numbers of works fired with the combat heroism of the revolutionary youths has not merely effectively criticized Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy attacking the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise." It has also tremendous political significance and a role to play in conducting ideological education. It will also give impetus to the development of the undertaking of socialist literature.

We warmly welcome them!

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Typical Example of Concern Shown by Armed Forces Units for Youths in the Countryside

- An investigation report by the 4th company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under an excellent situation marked by the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organizations of all places have exercised stronger leadership, organized and aroused the activism of various quarters, and done a large amount of work in support of such a socialist new thing as the rustication of educated youths. The 4th company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA Units is a typical example in showing concern over rusticated educated youth work. The comrades of the 4th company have carried forward fine tradition of our army in making propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, and arming the masses, energetically carried out mass work, taken the rendering of support for the educated youths sent to the mountains and the countryside as a major issue for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing revisionism and preventing revisionism and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. They have helped the local Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants to show warm concern for the growth of rusticated educated youths in political thought, production and livelihood, military training and other fields. Their experience may serve as reference for the comrades of the PLA units in all places.

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In response to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Party branch of the 4th company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA Units stationed at the Yellow Sea outpost showed warm concern for the growth of educated youths sent to the countryside and consciously acted as a promoter of socialist new things. As early as 1972, they took the initiative to establish ties with the Party branch of the Kuochiakou brigade in the garrison area and energetically helped them to do proper rusticated educated youth work. The Party branch of the 4th company showed as much concern for the educated youths sent to the countryside as for the fighters and constantly organized cadres and fighters and rusticated educated youths to take up study, criticism and training together. Under the concern and education of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the PLA, the rusticated educated youths of the Kuochiakou brigade are capable of taking up both cultural and military work and are growing up luxuriantly.

Through doing mass work, the commanders and fighters of the 4th company have absorbed rich political nourishment from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the rusticated educated youths for an effectively boosting company building. Their practice has created better experience for unfolding such work by army units and been cited by the leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units.

Unshirkable Political Responsibility

The work done by the 4th company for the rusticated educated youth followed a process from lack of consciousness to consciousness. At first, although the leadership of the company also knew that they should support this socialist new thing, they always felt that this as a local business had not much to do with the army unit. Individual comrades also said: "As we are so busy with work, it will do for us to properly handle the build-up of the company. Anything else will be done only if conditions permit. If conditions do not permit, we may as well forget it." Their awareness of this kind of work was not high and their action less than conscious. They constantly grasped such work for a while and relaxed their hold on it for a while.

Later, they studied the Party Central Committee's documents on how to properly handle rusticated educated youth work. Especially after the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of the 4th company called a special meeting to re-study systematically Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the rustication of educated youths, and in conjunction with the vivid deeds of the training and growth of the broad masses of rusticated educated youths in the countryside, make penetrating criticism of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's counter-revolutionary crimes in negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and attacking and disrupting the rustication of educated youths, thus strengthening its awareness of this task from the plane of the two-line struggle. Following this, the Party branch of the 4th company again held a discussion on the subject of "whether the rustication of educated youths has nothing to do or much to do with company building, and whether helping the local Party organizations to carry out rusticated educated youth work is within or outside its province." Its members deeply realized that: Our army is not only a combat team for defending the motherland but also a work team for making propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses. The proper handling of rusticated educated youth work is a long-range plan for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, opposing and preventing revisionism and training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. It is a pressing need for strengthening the foundation of the national economy and building a socialist new countryside as well as a revolutionary undertaking of the whole proletarian class. It entirely conforms to the aims and tasks of the people's army and is closely linked with the building of our army units in accordance with Chairman Mao's army-building line. The two promote each other. To support socialist new things and help the local Party organizations handle properly rusticated educated youth work is an unshirkable political responsibility of the revolutionary fighters.

With awareness heightened, the Party branch of the 4th company adopted a resolution, and put the proper handling of rusticated youth work on the agenda of the company to be shared by all, with Party branch secretary and political instructor Meng Fan-fu assuming concrete responsibilities. It was clearly pointed out that rusticated educated youth work should defer to the centralized leadership of local Party organizations and that the company Party branch should energetically help the brigade Party branch thoroughly carry out Chairman Mao's instructions on the rustication of educated youths and listen to the opinions and demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and rusticated educated youths. It should take the initiative to lend a helping hand without monopolying everything and doing everything on behalf of others. It should show concern for the construction of youth centers and also pay attention to the build-up of the company. After studying things with the brigade Party branch, the 4th company sent Party branch secretary Meng Fan-fu to participate in the leadership group for handling rusticated educated youth work in the brigade and act concurrently as the head of the group. The company and the youth center were permanently hooked up and linked together on a long-term basis, and helped each other and advanced together.

Three Aspects of Work Started

In coordination with the Party branch of the brigade in the garrison area and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Party branch of the 4th company carried out for the rusticated educated youths the following three aspects of work:

(1) Show warm concern politically and ideologically

For several years, the comrades of the 4th company persisted in assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, striving to transform their world outlook and continuously raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle together with the rusticated educated youths. They assisted the brigade Party branch in helping the rusticated educated youths to set up a study system and map out a study plan with the evening of every Thursday set aside for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. When the higher level issued study materials to the company or when the company bought books and magazines, the Party branch of the 4th company opportunely sent people to deliver a portion of them to the youth center. Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the comrades of the 4th company had helped the youth center to set up a theoretical study group and they studied and made revolutionary mass criticism together with the educated youths. The rusticated youths of this youth center seriously studied the "Communist Manifesto, "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They also wrote many big-character posters and critical articles. They linked up real-life class struggle with the two-line struggle, used the Marxist viewpoint to study the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and thus became a backbone force of the brigade in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.

The comrades of the 4th company attached great importance to helping the Party branch of the brigade in the garrison area and the poor and lower-middle peasants to conduct deep-going and careful political and ideological work for the rusticated youths and helping the youths to foster the idea of striking root in the countryside and making revolution. Rusticated educated youth Kuan Ching-min for a time was unwilling to act as a theory tutor of the political evening school and was afraid of getting so involved that it would affect her being sent back to town afterward. After secretary Meng Fan-fu of the Party branch of the 4th company learned of this, he went to chat with Little Kuan, and also organized the comrades of the youth center to repeatedly study the brilliant work by Chairman Mao, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," freely discuss the great significance of "sending educated youths to the countryside," exchange understanding on receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, criticize "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an official," "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," and other doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and criticize Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy attacking the rustication of youths as "labor reform in disguise." The youths also made use of the study day to unfold a discussion, "should we work all our life or just a spell in the countryside?" They further realized clearly that the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside was a broad path bathed in sunshine that had a bright future and great hopes. After her understanding was changed, Kuan Ching-min expressed that she would not be unworthy of the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants and she cheerfully served as a tutor in the political evening school. Serious and responsible in her work, she won the praise of everyone.

(2) <u>Take the initiative to lend a helping hand in production and livelihood</u>

After coming to the countryside, the educated youths at first did not know much about cooking. In their livelihood, they did not make long-term arrangements and ran into many difficulties. In order to help the educated youths learn how to manage livelihood, the Party branch of the 4th company sent the general army superintendent to lead the comrades of the cooking squad to the youth center to teach the youths to prepare meals and do housekeeping work, and also to impart to them the Red Army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. Once, the general army superintendent found that the cook Little Ko used to throw away the celery leaves, and he recounted to Little Ko and others how the Red Army on the long march fed on grassroots and chewed tree barks. Seriously and thoughtfully he said, "We lead a better life today, but we can never forget the past. We must carry on and develop the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship!" From then on, the youths paid attention to diligence and frugality. They took good care of every grain of rice and every cabbage leaf, and in last year alone, they saved over 600 catties of grain. When better meals were served on festive days or on New Year's Day, the 4th company always thought of the rusticated educated youths, and helped them to arrange for a good time on festive days. When the company had self-grown vegetables to spare, it sent some to the youth center.

Because some rusticated educated youths did not know much about farm work, the fighters took the initiative to teach them. The youths said with emotion, "The comrades of the 4th company have thought of us in every respect!" With the help of the brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants and the comrades of the 4th company, everyone of the educated youth here became a skilled hand in production. Most of them learned to keep house, and they were basically able to grow enough vegetables for self-support.

(3) Give energetical lead in military training

Kuochiakou lies at a coastal-defense front. The comrades of the 4th company are of the opinion that the rusticated educated youths form a contingent of effective strength in the militia, and energetically lead them in military training. The Party branch of the 4th company helps the Party branch of the brigade to constantly give educated youths education in war preparedness. For a time, some educated youths embraced the lethargic idea of peace. The Party branch of the 4th company organized them to study Chairman Mao's teaching on heightening vigilance and defending the motherland and criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime in capitulating to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. It also led them to the site of the old Tsar's aggression against China to call an on-the-spot meeting and to the Lushun Prison to visit the exhibition on imperialist aggression against China. The youths were made to see clearly the reactionary essence of imperialism and social-imperialism, raise their revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the concept of war preparedness. The comrades of the 4th company also gave the educated youths some necessary military training, and taught them military courses in formation, handgrenade throwing, bayoneting, tank attacking, the utilization of topography and physical features, the practice of defense and attack by a single soldier to a squad, and the essentials of shooting with semi-automatic rifles, automatic rifles and machineguns. The commanders and fighters of the 4th company and the rusticated educated youths stood guard together and fought shoulder to shoulder in defense of the coastal front of the motherland.

Absorb Rich Political Nourishment

Simultaneously with helping the Party branch of the brigade in the garrison area to handle properly work for rusticated educated youth, the 4th company humbly learned from local Party organizations, poor and lower-middle peasants and the rusticated educated youth, thus absorbing rich political nourishment and effectively giving impetus to army building. The comrades of the 4th company adopted the method of "going out and inviting over." On many occasions, they went to the Kuochiakou youth center to hold forums and make investigations, and invited the educated youths to the company unit to recount what they had learned and reaped through undergoing training and growing to maturity in the vast world of the countryside. The cadres and fighters of the 4th company learned from the educated youths their revolutionary spirit in clinging to the countryside and daring to go against the tide, in playing an active part in the

criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in consciously making a complete break with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the old traditions and concepts, and in striving to be promoters of socialist new things. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and fighters of the 4th company wrote a total of 651 revolutionary family letters. Of these letters, some showed fervent support for the rustication of educated youths, some sang the praises of the "May 7" road and some praised the great achievements of the proletarian revolution in literature and art, education and public health.

The political evening school for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao run by the Party branch of the Kuochiakou brigade is closely related to real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle. It adopts sensible and practical measures that are rich in content and most vigorous. In the process of operating the political evening school, the rusticated educated youths have played a very useful role.

The Party branch of the 4th company sent a study group to learn from them the experience in operating the political evening school. Through study, the 4th company's own political evening school has also been run better and better. The cadres and fighters of the 4th company who went to work at the youth center also constantly delivered at squad affairs meetings and the company-wide general meetings of armymen reports on their own study insights and recounted the lively deeds of the educated youths who humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, tempered themselves and grew to maturity in the vast world. This gave the cadres and fighters of the whole company great education. The comrades said, "After hearing the advanced deeds of the rusticated educated youths, we have learned a vivid lesson in ideological and political line education."

Recently, the Party branch of the Kuochiakou brigade, the Party branch of the 4th company and the rusticated educated youths reviewed and summed up together the experience in establishing links between the company and the youth center. It was unanimously held that under the centralized leadership of the Party, this approach helped toward arousing enthusiasm for socialism in all sectors, further implementing Chairman Mao's great directive on the rustication of educated youths, making the army and the people help and learn from each other and accelerating of the ideological revolutionization in the area and the army. They were determined to carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner and to continuously round out and develop the experience in establishing links between the company and the youth center.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Push Ahead with the Movement in Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and Do It Well

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "push ahead with the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius and do it well". it reads in full as follows:

at present, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are conscientiously carrying out the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee; and the situation on all fronts both in revolution and production is getting better and better.

in so excellent a situation, is it still necessary to take the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius as a matter of paramount importance and keep a firm grasp of it? yes, it is. to push ahead with the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius and do it well is in precise fact the important ingredient of the successive directives from chairman mao and the party central committee. only by broadening and deepening this movement over a long period of time can we consolidate and develop the excellent situation and win new victories.

the excellent situation has come about in the course of struggle and is an outcome of the criticize-lin piao-and-confucius movement. in this great political and ideological struggle, we have been criticizing the revisionist line pushed by lin piao, and the doctrines of confucius and mencius; this has helped the masses in their hundreds of millions to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, expanded the positions of marxism in the various spheres of the superstructure and given a powerful impetus to the deepening of the socialist revolution and the development of socialist construction. the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has consolidated and developed the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and its far-reaching influence on china's socialist cause has been manifesting itself more and more fully, and will continue to do so. the present excellent situation would have been out of the question without victory in the struggle of marxism against revisionism and the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. any tendency toward complacency and slackness does not benefit the carrying forward of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, nor does it benefit the development of the excellent situation.

"one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." lin piao's revisionist line and his fallacies, which were directed toward splitting the party, splitting the revolutionary ranks, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing the new socialist things, have yet to be criticized more penetratingly. this is of tremendous importance for the strengthening of unity. criticism of confucius is more difficult than criticism of lin piao. the doctrines of confucius and mencius have been subjected to extensive criticism, but it will still take a prolonged struggle to eliminate all their influence. we must persevere in studying, in the light of the marxist stand, viewpoint and method, the struggle between the confucian and the legalist school and the history of class struggle as a whole. a great deal of work has yet to be done in the matter of closely linking up the criticism of lin piao and confucius with the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, with making marxism predominate in the whole realm of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law, fostering and developing the new socialist things, sticking to the socialist road and criticizing tendencies toward capitalism. so far from well-nigh complete, the criticism of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius demands that we continue to make painstaking efforts, carry it forward and grasp it firmly and effectively in a down-to-earth way. continuing our victorious advance and carrying the socialist revolution in the superstructure through to the end, we must never give up the weapon of criticism.

continuing taking the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius as a matter of paramount importance plays a big part in developing the excellent situation. the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is bringing into being a new situation in china's national economy, that of vigorous development. we should make use of this favourable opportunity and redouble our efforts to step up socialist construction. and, in doing so, we must bear firmly in mind chairman mao's teaching that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", and must maintain a firm grip on big issues and on the line. doing a good job in revolution and following a correct line -- that is what underlies good production. this is borne out in practice. production shoots up when there is a good revolutionary situation, a correct line and unity among the masses. otherwise, it falls behind. we must go on grasping revolution and promoting production and putting proletarian politics in command of economy and all other work. however big the task, however busy the work, attention must be paid to criticizing lin piao and confucius and improving political and ideological

work. this holds good in production and also in the work in any other field.

for the present we must direct our main attention to study and criticism. we must further raise our consciousness of the necessity to read and study conscientiously, and encourage the vast numbers of cadres and the masses painstakingly to digest works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. only by grasping the sharp ideological weapon of marxism can we make deep-going, analytical and persuasive criticism of revisionism and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and scientifically sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist school and class struggle as a whole, find out what are the laws governing these struggles and truly "make the past serve the present". we must follow chairman mao's teachings and closely link the study of theory, of history and of the realities of the present together. the study and grasp of marxist theory is the key link in this. only when we study well can we do better in combining theory with practice and in combining history with the realities of the present, raise criticism to a higher level and push the movement ahead.

"the masses are the real heroes". in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the broad masses have created many new things, thus opening up fresh avenues for developing the movement in depth. we must go deep among the masses and, together with them, study and carry out criticism and grasp typical examples. it is imperative to be good at finding out and summing up all new experience and new things created by the masses, and at popularizing this in good time to guide the work in a whole area. it is imperative to bring into play the militant role of the contingents of worker-peasant-soldier activists in theoretical study in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, so as to consolidate and improve them in the struggle; at the same time, various ways should be adopted to enable the professional theoretical workers to integrate better with them. the movement is advancing and new situations and new things are constantly emerging. so long as we firmly carry out the series of instructions from chairman mao and the party central committee on the criticism of lin piao and confucius, so long as we strengthen the party's leadership and revolutionary unity, we shall be able to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius over a long period of time and further step up production. let us welcome the coming year 1975 with new achievements in revolution and production.

RIVER CONTROL

River Harnessing Campaign Enters Second Decade

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 28, 1974)

some 200,000 builders from hopei province have arrived at the construction sites of the haiho river harnessing project, initiating the second decade in the campaign to tame the historically unruly river.

the haiho river system, the biggest in north china, consists of five major rivers and more than 300 tributaries. the river basin extends over 265,000 square kilometres. for centuries, the middle and lower reaches suffered from devastating floods because the narrow courses here could not accommodate the heavy torrents from the upper reaches and the estuaries were too few.

in 1963, chairman mao issued the great call, "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control." under a comprehensive plan, enormous work was done in 1964-1973. every winter and spring, hundreds of thousands of people, sometimes up to a million, came from various parts of hopei and shantung provinces and from peking and tientsin to pitch into the control projects. they renovated all the major waterways of the haiho river system, constructed 4,300 kilometres of main dykes, dredged over 200 tributaries and opened new estuaries to the sea, the river system now discharges six times as much flow into the sea as in 1963 and a dozen times more than before liberation. meanwhile, a number of large and medium-sized reservoirs were completed, expanding the irrigated acreage on the north china plain.

the second 10-year harnessing programme stresses the overall control of the upper and middle reaches of the haiho river system and of the luanho river. some of the projects already undertaken in the previous 10 years are to be completed or expanded.

in the present movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, commune members and cadres have further heightened their socialist enthusiasm. in the upper and middle reaches of the hsuanhui river, the bustling construction sites are marked by the builders' high rate of attendance, efficiency and good work. by a rational division of labour and a scientific method of work, peasant builders from tacheng county working on the lungho river completed a five-day dredging task in three days. emulation drives are going on briskly everywhere.

the peasant builders are carrying out technical innovations jointly with factory workers and technicians. truck drivers at the taheiting reservoir project built four machines and implements by which they could do ordinary repairs within the parking lot. more vehicles were put on the run. the transport volume rose and oil consumption dropped. a dredging team on paiyangtien lake doubled the efficiency of their dredges through technical innovations.

designers working on the taheiting reservoir revised their drawings eleven times on the basis of opinions raised by workers and peasants, and produced a final plan which saved state investment by more than 7,000,000 yuan in cement and other materials.

leading cadres in charge of the haiho river harnessing project join the peasant builders in manual labour and political study, make on-the-spot investigations, sum up good experience and popularize it. this has promoted the progress of the project.

AFFORESTATION

New China's Success in Afforestation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

new china did 75 times more afforestation in the 25 years of its existence than in the whole period from 1911 to 1949.

china's consistent afforestation drive entered a new phase during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in many areas the isolated efforts of individual communes and production brigades to plant trees were superseded by large-scale, coordinated efforts to build new forests and shelter belts that cover entire counties and even administrative regions. several thousand million trees were planted in china each year, including those in previously unafforested areas and in second forest zones.

great change has taken place in the look of the land thanks to the mass drives to plant trees on barren mountains, in deserts, along the seashore and on plains in response to chairman mao's great call for covering the country with trees.

the desolate gobi deserts in northwest china are now fringed with shelter belts. shady groves cover many places on the historically denuded plains in north

and central china and those between the yangtze and huai rivers. the southeast china coast is rimmed by rows of windbreaks, and new timber forests are going up rapidly in hilly areas south of the yangtze. the traditional timber centres on the greater and lesser khingan and the changpai mountains in northeast china are providing the country's socialist construction with an increasing amount of timber.

china used to be rich in timber resources. by the time of liberation, however, she had become one of the forest-poor countries in the world as a result of the unscrupulous felling and wanton destruction by the past ruling classes. the ravages done to the forests caused the devastation of large tracts of fertile fields.

large numbers of state forest farms have been set up since liberation, and people have been encouraged to plant trees every spring and autumn. many people's communes have set up afforestation centres, and production brigades tree nurseries.

the leichou peninsula on the southern tip of the mainland, pestered for ages by wind and sand storms, drought and tidal waves, was so deserted that it was used by feudal dynasties as a place of exile. in the past quarter of a century, windbreaks extending for hundreds of kilometres have been built along the seashore and shelter belts in the pattern of chessboards have gone up to protect the farmland. these forest belts, which crystallize the success of the local forest workers and commune members in their massive battle against nature, now shield large tracts of farmland from the onslaughts of typhoons and tidal waves.

when the first forest farm was being built here, the place was struck by a typhoon of the greatest magnitude. it swept away all the tents and uprooted the saplings which the workers had nursed after surmounting innumerable difficulties. the workers replied with still greater determination to bring leichou under trees. they re-pitched tents and set about nursing saplings all over again. after nine years of strenuous efforts, the forest farms brought some 53,000 hectares of barren mountain slopes and wasteland under trees, while the people's communes and other units afforested another 200,000 hectares or more.

twenty-one counties along the kansu corridor in northwest china which border on vast deserts are now protected by a 1,000-kilometre-long shelter belt. in pre-liberation days these counties often fell a prey to sandstorms and shifting sand dunes which blotted out farms and even obliterated entire county towns. led by the communist party and relying on their own

collective strength, the local people have since liberation made tremendous efforts to sow grass and plant trees to fix the shifting sand. the new sandbreaks have proved effective and helped promote local farm production.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Hsien Expands Animal Husbandry Against Bad Weather

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 28, 1974)

rural cadres and commune members in hsianghuang banner (county) in central inner mongolia, north china, have wrested a big success in animal husbandry from severe snowstorms and drought this year.

total number of animals this year is 5.7 times that in the early post-liberation year of 1949, or 50 per cent more than the figure for 1962 when the banner was hit by similiar natural disasters.

hsianghuang banner is a pastoral area inhabited by more than 20,000 people of mongolian, han, manchu, hui and tibetan nationalities. it was hit by serious snowstorms during the last winter-spring period, which were followed by a drought lasting several months. these posed serious threats to the crops and animals. just at this moment, the mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began sweeping china. the people in hsianghuang banner, basing themselves on the great changes since liberation, condemned lin piao's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism by using the confucian concept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". they also repudiated the reactionary idealist theory that "heaven decides everything" preached by confucius and lin piao.

convinced that "man can conquer nature", the local herdsmen started a mass drive for grassland development with the stress on building water conservancy projects and improving pasturage. all the 54 stock-breeding teams in the banner set up special groups for this purpose with a combined force of more than 2,000 people. they added 5,000 hectares of new grazing grounds this year, surpassing the total developed in the previous two years, and sank 114 wells. this greatly increased the local people's ability to combat natural adversities and protect the animals.

in the taliwusu production team, everybody pitched into the mass criticism movement, from hoary old folk to school children. tukueima, a herdswoman who slaved under seven different herdowners for a total of 30 years before liberation, recalled her past suffering and criticized lin piao's crimes in these words at a meeting: "before liberation, my parents toiled as slaves all their lives and died of maltreatment at the hands of the herdowners. i, too, became a life-long slave and suffered from every kind of exploitation and bitterness. my life was more miserable than that of beasts of burden. i lived on remnants of the herdowners' meals and slept in a tattered blank at night. in those days, i always attributed my hard lot to the will of heaven. after liberation i came to realize that it was the result of oppression and exploitation by the herdowners. we have now become masters of the country and are leading a happy life because the communist party and chairman mao have led us in making revolution. the so-called will of heaven is just so much trash. we must work hard to build socialism as a way to hit back at the fallacy preached by the renegade and traitor lin piao."

the revolutionary mass criticism has set off a vigorous upsurge in the team's battle against natural adversities. braving a severe cold 30 degrees below zero centigrade last february, party member tukeyima led three other women in her stockbreeding group in finishing within 20 days the job of enclosing 0.6 hectares for growing forage crops. their group has been cited as an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. in the past six months, tukeyima's production team has reclaimed 200 hectares for growing grass and forage crops, six times the figure for 1973. the team's total number of animals this year is 22 per cent greater than last year's.

through criticism of the concept that "heaven decides everything", the cadres in hsianghuang banner have become more keenly aware of the historical-materialist viewpoint and come to see more clearly that "the masses are the real heroes". they have forged closer links with the masses and placed greater faith in them, joining them in revolution and production. since the start of the current criticism movement, 145 cadres at banner and commune levels have made investigations in 40 production teams while working alongside the herdsmen. namula, secretary of the banner communist party committee, is a veteran cadre of mongolian nationality who has worked for the revolution for over 30 years. last spring, he braved snowstorms and joined the herdsmen in the hardest-hit communes in fighting the elements.

CONSUMER GOODS

East China Province Produces More Consumer Goods

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 28, 1974)

the east china province of anhwei reports rises in the output of a wide range of consumer goods since this july, some hitting an all-time high and others topping the same 1973 period. among the 97 varieties of goods listed are enamelware, batteries, knitted goods and woollen textiles.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, party organizations at various levels have strengthened their leadership over light industry and handicraft production in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "all the practical problems in the masses' everyday life should claim our attention." priority has been given to the production of such daily necessities as pots and pans, ceramics, glassware, hardware, sundries and furniture.

the ceramics factory in fanchang county quadrupled its output to reach 800,000 pieces this year. the county's output of pots and pans also grew considerably.

working in cooperation with commercial departments, light industrial factories and handicraft workshops constantly study the people's needs so as to increase the variety and improve the quality of their products. they rely on local resources for raw materials, including side-line products of local people's communes and production brigades.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Leaders Warmly Greet 30th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

chinese leaders today sent a message to albanian leaders to greet most warmly the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the message reads as follows:

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

tirana

dear comrades:

thirty years have elapsed since the liberation of heroic albania. on this occasion when all the fraternal albanian people are joyously celebrating this glorious festival, we wish to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to you, to the albanian party of labour and to the albanian government and people.

the thirty years since the liberation of albania were years in which the albanian people waged valiant struggles against domestic and foreign enemies and in which albania triumphantly advanced along the road of socialism.

under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have in these thirty years upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, continually unfolded movements of revolutionization, relied on their

own efforts and worked hard for the prosperity and strength of their country, thus achieving brilliant successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. albania has undergone a fundamental change; she was poor and backward but has now become a thriving socialist country. upholding marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have consistently supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, resolutely opposed the policy of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and in particular, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against soviet modern revisionism. the staunch and unyielding spirit of the albanian people has won the admiration and praise of the people of all countries.

the chinese and albanian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people are rejoiced and inspired by the achievements of the albanian people on all fronts and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in the years to come.

the chinese and albanian parties, our two countries and peoples have forged profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the struggle against their common enemies. this friendship and this unity constitute a tremendous force that encourages our two peoples in their continuous onward march, are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are indestructible. as always, the chinese people will unite closely with the albanian people and fight together with them for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, november 28, 1974

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Albania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to warmly greeting the thirtieth anniversary of albania's liberation. entitled "thirty years of brilliant victories", the editorial reads:

today marks the glorious thirtieth anniversary of albania's liberation. the chinese people, with profound proletarian feelings and boundless joy, extend warm greetings and high respects to the fraternal albanian people.

thirty years ago, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people, displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit and relying on their own efforts, founded a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat after defeating by arduous armed struggle the italian and german fascist aggressors and overthrowing the reactionary rule at home. this great victory of the albania people opened a new chapter in the history of their country. it was an important contribution to the victory of the anti-fascist war of the world people.

the thirty years following albania's liberation were years of struggles and victories. led by their great leader enver hoxha and the party of labour, the albanian people have been advancing with rapid strides on the road of socialism. with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, relying on their own efforts and working hard, they courageously fought the class enemies at home and abroad, smashing their attempts at subversion and sabotage, and scored brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. many new industries have been built, and agricultural production has increased by leaps and bounds. the poor and backward albania of the past has now become a prosperous socialist country with modern industry and collectivized agriculture. in recent years, the albanian people, full of revolutionary pride and enthusiasm, have brought about a new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction. revolutionization goes on ceaselessly in all aspects of party and state life. the socialist consciousness of the masses is being constantly heightened. the socialist economy and culture continue to flourish. today, the albanian people are united still more closely round the central committee of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more solid than ever. the chinese people are proud to have such heroic comrades-in-arms as the albanian people, and wholeheartedly rejoice at the important successes they have achieved.

we are deeply convinced that under the correct leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour, the albanian people will build their motherland into an even more prosperous and powerful country.

in international struggles, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people uphold proletarian internationalism, vigorously support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations in the world, and firmly oppose modern revisionism as well as colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. particularly, the albanian people have staunchly stood up to the economic blockade, political blackmail, military pressure and subversion and sabotage carried out by the soviet social-imperialists, against whom they have waged a tit-for-tat struggle. albania's firm revolutionary stand has won admiration and praise from the genuine communists and revolutionary people throughout the world.

"a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania has been forged personally by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha; it is founded on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it has stood the test of violent storms and is unbreakable. we deeply believe that this precious revolutionary friendship will be further consolidated and strengthened in our common struggles in the days to come.

on this happy occasion of nation-wide celebrations in albania, we sincerely wish new and greater victories to the albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and wish the great friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania ever-green.

Peking Workers' Meeting Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

workers of the peking general internal combustion engine plant held a meeting this morning in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

among the guests at the meeting were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla, counsellor jovan andoni and commercial counsellor theohar fundo of the albanian embassy here, and other comrades from the embassy.

li pen, chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. on behalf of the workers of the plant, he extended cordial regards and warm festival greetings to the albanian people and working class. he spoke highly of the brilliant achievements made by the albanian people in the past 30 years under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

li pen said: "in enthusiastic response to the party's call, the albanian people in recent years launched an extensive revolutionization movement in the political and ideological sphere. the albanian working class has played a vanguard role in this movement." "the albanian working class and the broad masses of the working people," he added, "have made big efforts in the campaign to increase production and practise economy, giving an enormous impetus to the development of industrial production and the successful fulfilment of all state plans."

he stated: "in the prolonged revolutionary struggle, the people and working class of our two countries have fought in close unity and forged a great revolutionary friendship."

li pen concluded: "together with the rest of the chinese people, we and the fraternal albanian people will continue to support and encourage each other and fight shoulder to shoulder so as to win new victories."

in his speech, commercial counsellor theohar fundo reviewed the albanian people's heroic struggle for the liberation of their motherland and gave an account of albania's great victories on all fronts of socialism in the 30 years since liberation.

he said: "with great enthusiasm, our people are carrying out the teaching of the party and comrade enver hoxha on revolutionizing the national life so as to block all channels that may breed revisionism and restore capitalism in the political, ideological, economic and organizational spheres."

"in line with the party's teachings, the albanian people hold their picks firmly in building socialism and hold their rifles firmly in defending the fruits of socialist victory," he added.

he pointed out: "should the enemies of albania dare to take any adventurous action against albania, they will be dealt head-on blows and drowned in a sea of people's war."

he warmly praised socialist new china for her tremendous successes in all fields in the past 25 years under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung.

present at the meeting were wan li, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, fu li-chih and li yu-chen, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of the peking general internal combustion engine plant, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry.

before the meeting, ambassador shtylla and other albanian comrades-in-arms visited the plant's casting, diesel engine, petrol engine and other workshops and were given a warm welcome by the workers.

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates Albanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association jointly gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, officials of the albanian embassy here and other albanian comrades in peking.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the

chinese people's liberation army; and chai tse-min and li en-chiu, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; as well as chang chih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

president chai tse-min and ambassador behar shtylla proposed toasts at the reception.

president chai tse-min spoke highly of the brilliant fighting course the heroic albanian people traversed over the past 30 extraordinary years.

he said: "today, closely rallying round the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and with full confidence, the fraternal albanian people are pressing ahead courageously along the brilliant, broad road of socialism exclamation we sincerely wish the fraternal albanian people new and still greater victories in socialist construction."

in his toast, ambassador behar shtylla said: in the last few days, we have been living in a warm atmosphere with the fraternal chinese people warmly celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of our country. we deeply moved by the profound friendship and love the chinese communist party and people cherish for the albanian people.

he said: in the last 30 years since liberation, the people of our country, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, have withstood pressures and threats of all manner by imperialism and revisionism. the albanian people have not been subdued and cowed.

he said the friendship between albania and china had developed constantly in the struggle for socialism and against the common enemies.

chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms were in cordial conversation at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere. they proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people; and to the everlasting, great friendship between the people of china and albania.

at the reception, peking artistes performed albanian and chinese songs and musical pieces, including "we are friends", "party, spring of motherland", "play your silver flutes and string instruments", "ode to peking", "liuyang river", and "in high spirits, we deliver agricultural tax grain to the state".

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1974)

a chinese workers' delegation led by tsung hsi-yun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kirin provincial trade union council, arrived here today to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of albania's liberation and pay a friendly visit.

among those welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were rita marko, chairman, and tonin jakova, general secretary, of the central council of albanian trade unions, and leading members of the tirana district trade union council.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

this evening, comrade rita marko gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation. the banquet was permeated with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1974)

the "people's daily" delegation led by chang chao, a leading member of the paper's editorial department, arrived here today. it has come to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and pay a friendly visit.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by xhelil gjoni, editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit"; pipi mitrojorgji, director of the press department under the central committee of the albanian party of labour; miti tona, director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and representatives of albanian press circles.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

in the evening, a banquet was given by the editorial department of "zeri i popullit" in honour of the chinese delegation. the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Shehu Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1974)

mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers, received the chinese party and government delegation at the building of the council of ministers here today.

the chinese delegation is led by yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, with wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were: hysni kapo and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau, and secretaries, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently president of the state planning commission; xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; and nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs.

during the meeting, comrade shehu had a conversation with the chinese delegation in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 28, 1974)

comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received all members of the chinese party and government delegation led by comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, with comrade wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as deputy leader at the building of the a.p.l. central committee here this morning.

present on the occasion were haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; mehmet shehu, hysni kapo, haki toska and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee; petro dode, secretary of the party central committee; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; nexhmije hoxha and foto cami, members of the party central committee; as well as agim popa, head of the foreign department of the party central committee.

the reception proceeded in a very warm, cordial, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

First CAAC Airliner Lands at Tirana Airport

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 27, 1974)

the first airliner of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) flying on the international route peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana landed at the tirana airport here this afternoon.

arriving on board the plane was a chinese goodwill delegation coming to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of albania's liberation and pay a friendly visit.

leader of the delegation is liu sheng-tien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; deputy leader is kung yu-yuan, director of the political department of the c.a.a.c.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by luan babameto, albanian minister of communications; llambi zicishti, minister of health; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and representatives of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

also present were wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here; and yen yung-chin, director of the tirana office of the c.a.a.c.

luan babameto and liu sheng-tien spoke at a welcoming ceremony held at the airport.

in his speech, luan babameto pointed out that this aerial bridge built by albania and china, like the maritime bridge built 12 years ago, is a symbol of

revolution and the unbreakable friendship between the two countries. "the formal inauguration of the peking-tirana airline marks the further growth of our good relations and is the outcome of the common desires and endeavours of the peoples, parties and governments of our two countries."

in his speech, liu sheng-tien said: the sino-albanian air line is being inaugurated at a time when the heroic albanian people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of their great motherland and we feel very happy to have this opportunity to mark this brilliant festival together with the albanian comrades-in-arms and see with our own eyes the splendid successes won by the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of their great leader comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour, in socialist revolution and construction.

this evening, the albanian ministry of communication gave a banquet in honour of the chinese guests. spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lays Wreath at Tirana Martyrs' Cemetery

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 28, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation laid a wreath at the tirana martyrs' cemetery here this morning. leader of delegation is yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee.

the wreath was inscribed with the words in chinese: "eternal glory to the albanian revolutionary martyrs exclamation"

present on the occasion were: manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the tirana district party committee; petro dode, secretary of the party central committee; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; and ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

the albanian goodwill delegation for the inauguration of china-albania air service led by luan babameto, minister of communications, with tevta cani, secretary-general of the dibra district people's council, as its deputy leader arrived here by air this morning. the delegation has come to china at the time when the chinese people and albanian comrades-in-arms are jointly celebrating the brilliant festival of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and albania. a huge streamer was inscribed with "warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms exclamation"

greeting the delegation at the airport were yang chieh, chinese minister of communications; ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including shen tu, chu hui-fen, hsu fa-shan, chou jung-kuo, li en-chiu, cheng chih-ping and yu hung-liang.

also present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, and officials of the albanian embassy here, as well as albanian students in china.

Olive Trees from Albania Growing Well in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

olive trees introduced from albania ten years ago, a token of friendship between china and albania, are thriving in different parts of china.

the olive saplings premier chou en-lai and comrade mehmet shehu planted on the haikou forestry farm in kunming are now laden with fruit.

comrade mehmet shehu, on behalf of the albanian government, presented china with 10,000 olive saplings during premier chou en-lai's visit to albania in 1964. these valuable saplings from the coast of the

adriatic sea were planted on 12 forestry farms in seven provinces and one autonomous region the same year. today, 745 forestry farms in 15 provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region are growing the trees. a number of people's communes and their sub-divisions as well as peasant households in southern china have also begun planting them. the total number of olive trees grown comes to several hundred thousand.

olive trees are growing luxuriantly in places where they were first planted -- the forestry institute in the kweilin administrative region in kwangsi, the hupeh provincial forestry institute, the chungking forestry experimental station and the tushan forestry farm in kweichow province.

over 90 per cent of the olive trees planted in 1964 on the sanmenchiang forestry farm in liuchou, kwangsi, bore fruit last year. the olive trees planted in 1969 in chairman mao's home village, shaoshan, and such historical centres of the chinese revolution as the chingkang mountains and tsunyi are also growing well.

the cadres and workers of the forestry farms growing olive trees modestly learned from albanian experts when they came to china to give technical guidance. through mass scientific experiments, they have begun to grasp the laws governing the growth of olive trees in different localities of china. planting the trees by small leafy cuttings has raised the survival rate to 50 per cent, and in some cases to as high as 90 per cent. methods have been evolved to combat pests and diseases harmful to the growth of the olive tree.

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Warmly Celebrating Albanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

among the guests at the reception were chinese party and state leaders yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, ni chih-fu and hsu hsiang-chien.

a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. flanked by the national flags of china and albania, were hung at the reception hall.

ambassador behar shtylla and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, spoke at the reception which was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech, ambassador shtylla gave an account of the great achievements made by the albanian people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

he said: with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, the albanian people have relied on their own efforts in fierce class struggles against domestic and foreign enemies, the long encirclement by imperialism and revisionism and their counter-revolutionary policies.

the people's republic of albania has never been afraid of violence or duped by the enemies' flattery or demagogy, he added.

speaking about albania's foreign policy, he said: we advocate equality, mutual non-interference, good neighbourliness, solidarity with all people and countries in the struggle for liberty, independence and social progress, and uncompromising struggle against u.s. imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and the policy of aggression of the superpowers.

the ambassador said: the unbreakable revolutionary friendship based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism has united albania and china, our two parties and the people of our two countries forever. the albanian and chinese people are always true friends, in happy days as well as in difficult situations. we are always united as one and valiant in our forward march in the struggle against our common enemies and in the struggle for socialist revolution and the common ideal of communism.

"our party and people fully support your great proletarian cultural revolution and the class struggle being launched extensively in the domain of the superstructure throughout china in line with the great marxist-leninist teaching of chairman mao," ambassador shtylla said.

the albanian people, party and government warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their victories on the road of socialism and communism, he added.

ambassador shtylla expressed the albanian people's determination to hold still higher the all-victorious banner of marxism-leninism, constantly strengthen the lasting friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people, and consolidate the militant solidarity with the people and all progressive forces in the world.

in his speech, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, extended the warmest festival greetings to the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and the fraternal albanian people.

he spoke highly of the brilliant achievements made by the albanian people in the struggle against fascist aggression and in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying said: in the past thirty years, the heroic albanian people have traversed a road which is by no means ordinary. from the day albania achieved liberation, class enemies at home and abroad have never stopped their activities of subversion, sabotage, threat and blandishment against albania. but all these schemes have met with ignominious failure in the face of the firm and unyielding albanian party of labour and albanian people. upholding marxism-leninism and persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in socialism, the albanian people have worked hard, self-reliantly and in unity and have built the poor and backward albania into a thriving socialist country. the albanian people firmly support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their struggle for liberation and join them in resolutely combating colonialism, imperialism and social-imperialism. albania's relations with other countries have steadily developed and her international prestige is rising daily.

he said: "now, everywhere in albania there is a vigorous scene of revolution. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated, the movement of revolutionization has continued to develop in depth, and the political consciousness of the people has steadily risen. the election of the eighth people's assembly held not long ago fully demonstrated the solid unity of the albanian people and the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha and further aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the labouring people. the entire albanian people are working selflessly and striving confidently to accomplish the tasks set by the sixth congress of the party of labour."

he said: "in the prolonged struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two parties, two countries and two peoples have been closely bound together by marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; we have always supported and encouraged each other and forged profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity. our friendship is great and unbreakable. no scheme to undermine this friendship will ever succeed. in this excellent international situation, let us unite more closely with the people of the world and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism."

among the guests were:

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li shui-ching, liu hsiang-ping, chien chih-kuang, chang wen-pi, chung hsi-tung, jen yun-chung, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chang tsai-chien, wei po-ting, lu nan-chiao, hsiao peng, li chien-ping, yang tien-kuei, kuo lu, chen wei-chi, wang man-tien, liu ai-feng, li ching-chuan, liu chung-yang, shih shao-hua, lu ying, teng kang, ma jen-hui, wan li, chai tse-min, fu chuan-tso, liu tao-sheng, sung yu-lin and liu fu, as well as chang shih-ta, a leading member of the china-albania friendship people's commune;

mrs. e.f. hill, wife of the chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist); and

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were also all members of the albanian goodwill delegation for the inauguration of china-albania air service led by luan babameto, minister of communications, with tevta cani, secretary-general of the dibra district people's council, as its deputy leader; officials of the albanian embassy here; and other albanian comrades in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Football Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 29, 1974)

the chinese football team b led by pu cheng-yu left here for home yesterday after a friendly visit to albania.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state committee for physical training and sports, and albanian sportsmen.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, also saw the team off.

the chinese team visited tirana, gjirokastra and other albanian cities and played friendly matches with the football teams of these cities.

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received the chinese team on november 23.

the albanian state committee for physical training and sports and chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave separate receptions on the chinese team's visit to albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Leaves Algeria for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 27, 1974)

the chinese peking opera troupe of peking with yu hui-yung as its leader and chang ko-ming as its deputy leader left here for home today by a special plane after a performance tour in algeria.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by kasdali abdel kader, secretary general of the ministry of information and culture, other algerian officials and noted algerian artists.

in the lounge, secretary general kasdali asked yu hui-yung to forward a gift from president houari boumedienne to comrade chiang ching and presented another gift from the algerian president to the chinese peking opera troupe of peking.

during its stay here, the troupe was received by president boumedienne. minister of information and culture ahmed taleb ibrahimi had talks with the leaders of the troupe to exchange information on the culture of the two countries.

the troupe gave in all nine performances of the chinese revolutionary modern peking opera "azalea mountain" in algiers, oran and annaba which were warmly welcomed and acclaimed by the algerian audience.

the troupe visited several places where the algerian people had waged heroic struggle during the war of liberation. the chinese artists were deeply moved by the heroism of the algerian revolutionaries in their struggle for the independence of their motherland. the chinese artists also visited several cultural and arts establishments and learned much from algerian cultural workers.

the performance tour of the peking opera troupe of peking has strengthened the friendship and mutual understanding of the people and artists of the two countries.

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Back from Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

the chinese peking opera troupe of peking returned here by special plane this morning after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution and making a performance tour of that country. troupe leader is yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, and deputy leader is chang ko-ming, a leading member of the peking opera troupe.

the troupe was greeted at the airport by wu teh and wang man-tien, head and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chai tse-min and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned and representatives of art circles, including hao liang, liu ching-tang, chou chueh, hsiao te, hsieh tieh-li, li teh-lun, hou tsai-lin, hu ke, lu jen-min, chang po-fan, fan chen-chao, liao ke-yuan, hsueh chin-hou, kang hsin-pin, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, chao yen-hsia, liu chang-yu, feng chih-hsiao, tu chin-fang, yan su, han chung-chieh, hsueh ching-hua, wang kuo-hua,

yu lei-ti, li cheng-hsiang, hsu chieh, tsao lien-sheng, tien feng, liang mei-chen, hu kuan-shih, tung hsiang-ling, shen chin-po, li chung-shan, liu shih-kun, ma yu-mei, wu yen-tse and hu tien-chuan.

present were ahmed dekhili, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, and an embassy official.

Delegation of Algerian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

the delegation of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform from the democratic and people's republic of algeria led by hadj mokhtar louhibi, president director-general of the algerian interprofessional office of cereals wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home via kwangchow yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by lin po-ching, departmental director of the chinese ministry of commerce, and chang shu-wen, deputy departmental director of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

ahmed dekhili, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai and suchou.

Sino-Algerian 1975 Trade Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

a trade protocol for 1975 between the people's republic of china and the democratic and people's republic of algeria was signed here today.

leader of the algerian trade delegation a. cheref and departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned.

ahmed dekhili, charge d'affaires ad interim of algerian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Presents Tapestry to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 28, 1974)

a ceremony of presentation of a tapestry bearing the design of great wall by the government of the people's republic of china to the government and people of australia was held in the parliament house in canberra today.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, presented the gift on behalf of the chinese government to don willesee, minister for foreign affairs, who accepted it on behalf of the australian government.

wang kuo-chuan and willesee spoke at the ceremony. they said that the gift was a memory to the ever-developing friendship between the chinese and australian people.

the tapestry was an exhibit of the chinese economic and trade exhibition held in sydney recently.

Chinese Science and Education Delegation Ends Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 29, 1974)

the chinese delegation of science and education led by huang ping-wei, director of the institute of geography of the chinese academy of sciences, left australia for new zealand today after an 18-day friendly visit to this country.

present at the canberra airport to see the delegation off were g.l. ada, vice-president of the australian academy of science, and r.m. williams, vice-chancellor of the australian national university.

during its stay here, the chinese delegation was honoured at a reception given by the australian academy of science and the australian national university. present at the reception were g.m. badger, president, d.p. craig and g.l. ada, vice-presidents, of the australian academy of science, vice-chancellor williams of the australian national university, and other leading australian scientific and educational workers.

australian minister for manufacturing industry k.e. enderby met the delegation. a reception was given in its honour by hugh ennor, secretary of the department of science, on behalf of australian minister for science w.l. morrison. a dinner was given by governor of south australia state mark oliphant in honour of the delegation. premier of victoria state government j. hamer also met the delegation.

chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan gave a dinner for the visit of the chinese delegation on november 14. chancellor of the australian national university h.c. coombs and other personages attended the dinner.

the delegation visited research organizations, laboratories and universities in canberra, melbourne, adelaide and sydney, and exchanged views on intercourse in science and education between china and australia with leading members of the australian academy of science. wherever they went, members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by the australian friends.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

burundi ambassador to china shibura albert and his wife gave a reception here at noon today to mark the 8th anniversary of the independence of the republic of burundi.

attending the reception were liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of other departments concerned ting hsueh-sung and chou jung-kuo.

sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Youth Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

the chinese youth football team today left bujumbura for ethiopia after a friendly visit to burundi, according to a report from bujumbura.

seeing the team off at the airport were longin kanuma, secretary general of the youth and sports, leonard nduwayo, secretary general of the burundi confederation of sports, alois buzungu, national football secretary of the burundi confederation of sports, and others.

the team which arrived in bujumbura on november 22 played the second friendly match with the burundi football champion team on november 26 and their excellent performance received warm applause.

receptions to mark the team's visit were held separately during its stay in burundi by the bujumbura football association and the chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the general council of trade unions and the independent trade unions federation of japan.

leader of the delegation is daijo mihara, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, deputy leader is chisato komatsu, member of the central executive committee of the national railway workers' union, and secretary-general of the delegation is kiyoshi okano, treasurer of the general council of trade unions.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, tsao hsien-po, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council; and leading members of organizations concerned.

after the meeting, liao cheng-chih entertained the japanese friends at dinner.

Japanese Youth Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Tientsin by Ship

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1974)

a delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from wakayama prefecture, japan, wound up its friendly visit here and left for tientsin by "nippon maru" here this evening.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the dock by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the committee, and leading members of the municipal trade union council, the municipal committee of the communist youth league, the municipal women's federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the 410-member japanese delegation made up of young people from industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational and medical circles is led by misio ohashi, governor of the wakayama prefecture, and with peruo maruyama, president of the prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as its deputy leader.

the japanese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, people's communes, workers' housing estates and children's palaces and attended a song and dance soiree. they had wide friendly contacts with shanghai people and there by deepened mutual understanding and friendship.

yesterday afternoon, the japanese visitors and their chinese friends planted a friendship laurel tree at the hsichiao park. a keeper of the park told the visitors: this tree blooms every month. it symbolizes that flowers of friendship between the chinese and japanese people will bloom constantly. the young people of the two countries gathered before the tree for souvenir photographs.

the shanghai youth palace today was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the youth of china and japan. young people from all circles in shanghai had a get-together with japanese friends. they held discussions and dined together in the evening. the subjects of their lively conversation were friendship between the two people and other questions of common interest. some of them exchanged autographs and expressed their determination to contribute their share to the enhancement of friendship between the people of china and japan.

the japanese visiting delegation arrived in shanghai on the morning of november 26. in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception to warmly welcome the japanese friends.

vice-chairman feng kuo-chu of the municipal revolutionary committee said in his toast: "the current visit of the youth from various circles in wakayama prefecture to shanghai will help enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the youth and people of china and japan. let us hold our hands tightly and with full confidence strive to perpetuate the good neighbourly relations and friendship between the people of the two countries from generation to generation on the basis of the sino-japan joint communique.

in his toast, delegation leader misio ohashi said that the friendship between the people of the two countries had become deeper and deeper year by year since the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china. the young people of wakayama prefecture sincerely wanted to learn from the chinese experience in all fields, enhance mutual understanding and trust through exchanges with chinese young people and make their contributions to the friendship between japan and china.

the delegation leader gave a reciprocal banquet here at noon today.

Japanese Women Organizations Call for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 28, 1974)

representatives of japanese women organizations met here yesterday, urging the japanese women to make joint efforts to promote the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

participants of the meeting were from over 20 national organizations, including the japanese women's association, the housewives' league and the working women's association. representatives of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters and some other social organizations also attended it.

diet member (socialist party) sumiko tanaka, who had just returned from a visit to china, first addressed the meeting. she said that efforts should be made to promote the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty so as to strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples in line with the japan-china joint statement.

noted commentator yoko matsuoka made a report at the meeting. she pointed out that in the present international situation of great upheaval, the japanese people should continue to strengthen japan-china friendship and live in amity with the third world countries and peoples including china.

she said that the visit to china in 1972 by prime minister kakuei tanaka and former foreign minister masayoshi ohira brought about the signing of the japan-china joint statement, restored diplomatic relations between the two countries and developed their good-neighbourly relations. now, she said, a handful of reactionary elements are trying to impair japan-china friendship against the wheel of history. people must be on guard against this attempt and promote the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty to push forward the movement for japan-china friendship and leave the reactionary forces no chance of success in their attempt.

her report was warmly applauded by the audience. finally the meeting adopted an appeal which calls on the women of the whole country to unite and strive for the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

Ten Japanese Municipal Authorities Demand Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty and Fishery Agreement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 29, 1974)

ten municipal authorities in western japan recently demanded an early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and a fishery agreement between the governments of the two countries, the japanese paper "choshu shimbun" reported.

the fishery policy council of western japanese cities formed by these municipal authorities which own maritime fishery bases unanimously adopted a resolution at a meeting held in shimonoseki on november 19. the resolution says, it is a matter for rejoicing that diplomatic relations with china have been restored in accordance with the japan-china joint statement and the maritime transport agreement was concluded following the signing of the trade and air transport agreements.

the resolution says that for the sake of long-term stable fishing on the sea and peace and friendship between japan and china, the ten fishery cities in western japan earnestly hope that the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and the japan-china fishery agreement can be concluded at an early date.

the resolution was signed by the mayors and the speakers of the municipal assemblies of yokota, hagi, shimonoseki, kitakyushu, fukuoka, karatsu, imari, sasebo, kushikino and nagasaki.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Minister Supports China's Membership in International Sports Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

malaysia supports the peop'e's republic of china's participation in international sports organizations of which she is not yet a member at present, said malaysian minister of trade and industry and chairman of the malaysian olympic committee datuk hamzah abu samah in kuala lumpur yesterday, according to a report from there.

minister hamzah made this statement at a banquet in honour of the chinese basketball delegation. he said that at the international olympic committee

deliberations on china's membership in international sports organizations, malaysia's position was there is only one china.

he also expressed the hope that china would send more sports delegations to malaysia and the friendship between the people of the two countries would be further strengthened through exchanges in sports and culture.

in her speech, leader of the chinese delegation li shih-hua expressed appreciation for malaysia's just stand.

present at the banquet were ali haji ahmad, minister of culture, youth and sports; chen wing sun, minister of housing and in charge of new villages; chan siang sun, vice-minister of education as well as leaders of malaysian sports organizations.

li chung-ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malaysia, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

First CAAC Airliner Lands at Bucharest Airport

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 27, 1974)

the first airliner of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) operating on the international route peking-tehran-bucharest-tirana landed at the bucharest airport this afternoon.

it was welcomed at the airport by major general aurel raaican, first deputy commander of the general administration of civil aviation of romania, and leading members of the romanian international airport "bucuresti otopeni" and other departments concerned.

also present were lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li yung-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

this evening, li chih-fang, director of the bucharest office of the c.a.a.c., gave a reception to celebrate the inauguration of the new air line.

present on the occasion were: vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs of romania; major general z. constantin, civil aviation adviser of the ministry of national defence; major general aurel raaican, first deputy commander of the general administration of civil aviation; and others.

present were diplomatic envoys of some countries which the new air route passes across.

also present were lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li yung-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the inauguration of the new international air line and the friendship between the people of china, iran, romania and albania. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks here this afternoon with henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s. huang chen, as well as pei shih-chang, chu mu-chih, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, wang chen, chu lin and chien ta-yung.

present were donald rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the white house staff, mrs. nancy m. kissinger, wife of dr. kissinger, and other members of dr. kissinger's party, george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and john h. holdridge, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office.

in his toast, dr. kissinger thanked the chinese hosts for the reception he had had. he said: this visit to the people's republic continues the progress that has been made on each previous occasion. we reviewed international problems and deepened our common understanding. we committed ourselves to continuing the process of normalization along the lines of the shanghai communique. he reiterated that improving the relations between the people's republic and the united states is a fixed principle of american foreign policy.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said in his toast: in the last few days, our two sides have, in a candid spirit, reviewed the development of the international situation over the past year and exchanged views on international issues of common interest and the question of sino-american relations. this has increased our mutual understanding and deepened our comprehension of our common points. both sides have expressed their readiness to work, in accordance with the principles established in the shanghai communique, for the continued advance of sino-american relations.

dr. and mrs. kissinger and other american guests this morning toured the temple of heaven and mrs. kissinger visited the peking maternity hospital.

US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and His Party Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 29, 1974)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party wound up their visit to china and left shanghai for home by special plane this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, as well as lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih and chien ta-yung.

present were george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and john h. holdridge, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office.

dr. henry a. kissinger and his party left peking this morning and arrived in shanghai after visiting suchou in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a dinner at the airport in honour of the american guests.

while in suchou, dr. kissinger and his party visited the suchou municipal embroidery research institute and toured the huchiu temple, liu yuan garden and chochengyuan.

upon their arrival and departure from suchou, the american guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee yang kuang-li and vice-chairman of the suchou municipal revolutionary committee hua lin-sen. the revolutionary committees of kiangsu province and suchou municipality jointly gave a luncheon today in honour of the guests.

Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, visited the people's republic of china from november 25 through november 29, 1974. the chinese and u.s. sides held frank, wide-ranging and mutually beneficial talks. they reaffirmed their unchanged commitment to the principles of the shanghai communique. the two governments agreed that president gerald r. ford would visit the people's republic of china in 1975.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Republic Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1974)

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the republic day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

among the guests at the reception were li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building, yang chieh, minister of communications, chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister, shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wu hsin-yu, yu pu-hsueh and chia ting.

other guests included sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN'S APPRAISAL OF LEGALIST SCHOOL

Persist in Using the Past To Serve the Present and Making a Correct Appraisal of the Legalist School

- Insights from the study of Lu Hsün's comments on the Legalist school

by

Shih I-ko (石一歌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1974)

From the May 4 Movement up to his death, Lu Hsün, a pioneer of the Chinese cultural revolution, at all times held high the battle standard of "down with the Confucian school" and profoundly exposed and sharply criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the reactionary forces at home and abroad that advocated the worship of Confucius and the reading of the classics. Simultaneously with criticizing Confucius, Lu Hsün also made incisive comments on many representative figures of the Legalist school.

Lu Hsün had pointed out: The reactionaries often "directed their musing state of mind for the ancients" toward the present. They advocated the worship of Confucius and the restoration of the old order for the purpose of invoking the dead ghost to stand in the way of the wheel of history. It is of course also "for the present" that the revolutionaries make criticism of them. As was pointed out by Marx, nothing can prevent us from "combining our criticism with the actual struggle and looking upon such criticism and actual struggle as one and the same thing." The most outstanding feature of Lu Hsün's comments on the Legalist school and criticism of the Confucian school was precisely the combination into one of such comments and criticism with the actual struggle of the Chinese revolution led by our Party.

I

After the Chinese proletariat mounted the political stage, the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism in China ushered in a brand-new historical period. The deepening of the political struggle was invariably accompanied by the intensification of the struggle for and against the worship of Confucius on the ideological front. The reactionaries wanted to worship Confucius but the revolutionaries wanted to criticize him. The worshippers of Confucius were bound to oppose the Legalist school, and those criticizing Confucius had of course to give the Legalist school the necessary historical affirmation. In commenting on Legalism and opposing Confucianism, Lu Hsün invariably directed the spearhead toward the two principal enemies of the democratic revolution in China--imperialism and feudalism.

In his long struggle against the enemies home and abroad, Lu Hsün was soberly aware that their agitation for the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was for making China sink forever into the semi-feudal and semi-colonial abyss and that their various means to oppose the revolution were nothing more than the old tunes plagiarized from the reactionary ruling classes of the past. For the sake of thoroughly exposing the enemy, mopping up the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and giving impetus to the development of the revolutionary cause, Lu Hsün attached tremendous importance to summing up historical experience. He looked upon the Legalist school as the opposite of the Confucian school, fully affirmed the Legalist school that upheld progress, unification and the patriotic line, affirmed the anti-Confucian spirit of the Legalist school, and hence dealt effective blows to the reactionary forces at home and abroad that advocated the worship of Confucius and the reading of the classics for the purpose of promoting regression, disruption and national betrayal.

Early in 1927 when the First Revolutionary Civil War was making headway with vigor and vitality, the imperialists, the Peiyang warlords and the right-wingers of the Kuomintang represented by Chiang Kai-shek and Tai Chi-t'ao stepped up the tempo in singing the "old tune" of worshipping Confucius. They opposed and sabotaged the Northern Expeditionary War and attacked the rising storm of the workers and peasants' movement. Lu Hsün saw through their sinister intention at one glance. In a lecture entitled "The Old Tune Has Been Sung to the Finish" delivered in Hong Kong, he summed up the experience and lessons drawn from history and pointed out that the worship of Confucius necessarily would lead to national doom. Giving tit for tat, he pointed out: "The scholars of the Sung Dynasty took the stereotyped course of emphasizing rationality in learning and studying the classics with a rational approach and worshipping Confucius. Although there were a few reformers, such as Wang An-shih, etc., who carried out political reforms, they were not met with general approval and ended in failure. From then on, everybody again sang the old tune--an old tune that had nothing to do with society--until the fall of the Sung Dynasty." Lu Hsün repudiated the fallacies of the pedants that attributed "the fall of Ch'in to Shang Yang and the fall of Sung to Wang An-shih." He affirmed the reformist spirit of Wang An-shih and unambiguously attributed the cause

of the fall of the Sung Dynasty to the diehard faction of the big landlords that sang the old tune of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and smothered Wang An-shih's political reforms. History is a mirror. By singing the "old tune," isn't it very clear whither Chiang Kai-shek, Tai Chi-t'ao and other reactionaries seek to lead China? National salvation calls for reform, revolution and the complete overthrow of those "old tunes" and their advocates. "Through reading history, one is able to become aware of the need to carry out reforms in China without delay." This was the militant conclusion drawn by Lu Hsün from the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in history.

History is moving forward by twists and turns through the struggle of opposites. Those calling for reform and progress will inevitably be attacked, suppressed and persecuted by the reactionary forces that move against the trend of historical development. Although history follows a tortuous path and the reactionary forces can have their way for a time, the general trend of the forward development of history can also not be changed by anybody. From his analysis of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in history, Lu Hsün has clearly recognized this truth.

At the turning point of the end of the First Revolutionary Civil War and the beginning of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Lu Hsün reversed the verdict passed on Ts'ao Ts'ao. On April 12, 1927, Chiang Kai-shek unleashed a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in Shanghai. On July 15, Wang Ching-wei openly massacred the communists in Wuhan. The vigorous great revolution was thus sent to the grave. On July 23, Lu Hsün delivered in Canton shrouded by White Terror the lecture entitled "The Manners and Writings of Wei and Tsin and the Relationship between Drug and Wine." In conjunction with the situation of the political struggle at the time of Wei and Tsin, he described Ts'ao Ts'ao--who was cursed by the Confucian school as "a man beyond toleration in the world"--as "a very capable person and at least a hero." Lu Hsün affirmed Ts'ao Ts'ao for "admiring the criminal law"--the political line of the Legalist school that called for the substitution of the rule of propriety with the rule of law and unification. He affirmed Ts'ao Ts'ao for "admiring unobstructed flow"--the ideological line of the Legalist school for breaking the monopoly of the Confucian school in the ideological sphere and "bringing in an endless stream of ideas other than Confucian teachings." He affirmed Ts'ao Ts'ao for "appointing people on the basis of ability"--the organizational line of the Legalist school that was antagonistic to the "appointment of close ones" by the Confucian school.

Lu Hsün affirmed the Legalist line of Ts'ao Ts'ao for the purpose of serving the political struggle at that time. One year afterward, he wrote in a letter: "I really had some resentment to air when I talked about the affairs of Wei and Tsin in Canton." "Of late, during my sojourn in the south, I read much and had to vent my accumulated feelings and misgivings in wild talks." What Lu Hsün called "read" referred to "my having seen many cases of blood and tear in the past half year" and "the scot-free hangmen." What he called "feelings" and "misgivings" referred to the experience and lessons drawn from class struggle and his mental search

for the future of the revolution. In a well-known article called "In Reply to Mr. Yu Heng" that announced his radical rupture with his old self written during the same period, Lu Hsün wrote: "Recently, it has dawned on me that any view which advocates a bit of reform can only be preserved as 'rubbish' provided it has nothing to do with society. Should it prove to be effective, the advocate would probably have to suffer and may even get killed. This is true alike for all times and for all countries." This was the conclusion drawn by Lu Hsün after he "read much and had to vent my accumulated feelings and misgivings."

Ts'ao Ts'ao firmly adhered to the Legalist line, carried out war for the unification of China,and suppressed the reactionary Confucian scholars who made trouble. This was progressive under the historical conditions of that time and in conformity with the trend of historical development and social department. Because Ts'ao Ts'ao had broken away from the shackles of the Confucian school, he had been cursed by the reactionary forces for more than 1,000 years. The Kuomintang reactionaries tried to turn back the wheel of history. Through "robbing others by hook or by crook," they mounted the stage, and described themselves as the "disciples" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On the one hand, they loudly called for "worshipping Confucius," and on the other hand, they massacred the revolutionaries. They carried out a line of restoration and regression that was imbued with the same spirit as the ractionary ruling cliques of all ages. However, Lu Hsün was convinced that "the revolution rarely could be made to beat a retreat," that sanguinary massacre could never extinguish the revolutionary conflagration, and that the perverted actions of the reactionaries could never turn back the wheel of history. Condensed in Lu Hsün's lecture was his implacable hatred toward the Kuomintang reactionaries with their hands dripping with blood. Through reversing the verdict passed on Ts'ao Ts'ao he used an indirect approach to attack the towering crimes of the Kuomintang reactionaries and showed his strong determination in stretching out his chest in the blood bath to carry on the fight.

II

The strong militancy of Lu Hsün comments on the Legalist school was inseparable from his scientific attitude when he analyzed problems. Chairman Mao says, "The proletariat has only one sharpest and most effective weapon which is the serious, militant scientific attitude." This kind of scientific attitude is the attitude to seek truth from facts. "'Facts' are all the things that exist objectively, 'truth' means their internal relations, that is, the laws governing them, and 'to seek' means to study." Lu Hsün was a model in seeking truth from facts. He emphasized that serving the actual struggle called not for making far-fetched interpretation to anaologize history to certain phenomena of reality, but for drawing correct conclusions through studying and analyzing a large number of facts and reversing again the history that had been reversed by the reactionaries. In "reversing the verdicts" passed on Ts'ao Ts'ao and other Legalists who had been slandered and cursed, Lu Hsün sought to restore the true look to history.

The laws governing the development of history have mercilessly declared that all reactionary classes are bound to perish. The reactionary classes fear most the revelation of historical truth. One of the tactics they are accustomed to use for extricating themselves from their doom is to distort and forge history. Lu Hsün had said long ago: "The soul and future destiny of China are recorded and indicated in history, but because there are too many additions and omissions and superfluous statements, it is by no means easy to detect them. Just like the moonlight cast on the moss through the dense foliage, only bits of scattered shadows can be seen." The task of a revolutionary is to see through the "superfluous statements" and "additions and omissions" to get to the "bottom" of history, and to shatter the rumors and political conspiracies of the reactionaries. The "Outline of History of Han Literature" written by Lu Hsün in 1926 was a vivid example.

The period extending from early Ch'in to western Han portrayed in the "Outline of History of Han Literature" was an epoch of great changes in society in Chinese history. For the sake of seizing and consolidating political power, the newly emerging landlord class waged protracted and repeated contests of strength with the reactionary slave-owner class. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism reflected the life-and-death struggle between the two classes in the ideological sphere. The attitude of people toward this struggle was always as closely related to the questions of what line was implemented and what stand was adhered to as each breath was to the next. As early as the "May 4" period, Hu Shih who represented the Right wing of the bourgeoisie distorted history and fundamentally denied the existence of the Legalist school. He said that "there was not any 'Legalist school' in ancient times" and he maliciously slandered a series of Legalist figures. Why did Hu Shih who called himself a "scholar" "addicted to history and textual research" actually want to cover up the sky with one hand and obliterate the Legalist school in toto? Obviously, it was for opposing the revolutionary spirit of the "May 4" period and serving the political interests of imperialism, the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. Hu Shih's vilification of the Legalist school was in accord with his frenzied worship of Confucius.

Contrary to Hu Shih, Lu Hsün made a practical and realistic analysis of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism between Ch'in and Han. Hu Shih had hurled all kinds of abuse against Ch'in Shih Huang's Prime Minister Li Szu and called him an "absolutist" responsible for the "extinction of ancient philosophy in China." Giving tit for tat, Lu Hsün affirmed the Legalist thought of Li Szu who "did not follow the ways of Confucian scholars and was strict and sharp in administration." He highly appraised him for aiding Ch'in Shih Huang in the cause of unifying China and for his "extraordinary merits" in unifying the written language, "adopting a uniform system of writing" and developing culture. He also pointed out that Li Szu's essays had "both quality and strength" and that "Li Szu was the one and only person known for his essays in Ch'in," thus washing away the bloodstains sprayed by Hu Shih and his ilk on Li Szu's person.

The Han Dynasty was founded in the storm of peasant uprisings. Taking the reactionary stand, Hu Shih maliciously declared that "this imperial court was the court of a group of rascals headed by Liu Pang." Lu Hsün, however, considered that it was a very nice thing that Liu Pang did not adopt the teachings of the Confucian school, and had this to say in praise: "After the rise of Han, Kaotsu also had no appetite for Confucian learning.....After his demise, the Confucian scholars were also not employed." In the early part of Han, Empress Lü, Emperor Wen and Emperor Ching also "liked the criminal law" and "did not appoint Confucian scholars."

After acquiring state power, the landlord class was vigorous and progressive at the initial stage, and it invariably adopted the Legalist way of thinking as the weapon to hit at those of the Confucian school that vainly attempted to work for restoration and regression. Lu Hsün especially devoted special chapters to the analysis and introduction of Chia I and Ch'ao Ts'o, the two well-known Legalists of Western Han, and came to their defense. Lu Hsün cited Szu-ma Ch'ien's words that "Chia I and Ch'ao Ts'o understood Shen Pu-hai and Shang Yang" to correctly point out that these two persons carried out the Legalist line. Chia I and Ch'ao Ts'o called for "whittling down of the territories of feudal princes and making new laws." They were opposed to the title conferment system for the purpose of upholding the centralist system. Consequently, they were "disparaged and destroyed by the vassals distinguished by meritorious service and the favorite ministers." The Confucian scholars of later days hated them to the bone and they went to the extreme in slandering and cursing them. However, Lu Hsün praised the "Records of Peace and Order," "On Finding Fault with Ch'in," "Virtuous Measures," "Memorandum on Military Affairs," "Memorandum on Frontier Defense and Encouragement of Farming" and other writings that represented their Legalist thought as "the great writings of Western Han that had far-reaching consequences in benefiting posterity." He especially admired Ch'ao Ts'o "profound knowledge" in the field of resisting and attacking the incursions and harassments made by the Huns. The significance of Lu Hsün's "Outline of History of Han Literature" far exceeded the confines of research in history of literature. Through analyzing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism during Ch'in and Han, it restored the true look in history to the Legalists, affirmed their historical role, and hit back at the evil wind to worship Confucius that made a lot of noise at that time.

In order to persist in using the past to serve the present, it is necessary to insure the unity of militancy and scientific nature. Only by taking the revolutionary stand can we avoid being deceived by the false science of the bourgeoisie, sweep away the mist of "objectivism" and reveal the historical truth. Only by adhering to the scientific attitude can we truly hit at the mortal wound of the enemy. Lu Hsün's comments on Ch'in Shih Huang can give us a profound revelation.

Without exception, all reactionaries attacked Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant." They especially disparaged by fair means and foul Ch'in Shih Huang's revolutionary measure of "burning books and burying Confucian

scholars alive." Early in 1933, after the German fascist chieftain Hitler came to power and burned on a large scale of books propagating so-called "non-German ideology," a group of Japanese and Chinese commentators analogized Hitler to Ch'in Shih Huang. However, Lu Hsün unfurled his banner and stated that Hitler "cannot be compared" with Ch'in Shih Huang. Book-burning was only "identical" in appearance, but its class content and historical role were distinctly different. "Ch'in Shih Huang had burned books, but his book burning was for the sake of unifying thought." As the political representative of the newly emerging landlord class, Ch'in Shih Huang "burned books"--books in the hands of private individuals--for the sake of unifying China and suppressing the resistance of the restoration forces of the slave owners. This measure was a revolutionary measure completely essential at that time. Ch'in Shih Huang had not "destroyed culture" and had not burned books on farming and medicine. In burying Confucian scholars alive, he also buried alive only a handful of diehard partisans for restoration, but had not "wiped out the intelligentisa" as distorted by the reactionaries. For the sake of building a centralist dictatorship of the landlord class, he also recruited "foreign-born government officials from other states" and "adopted all kinds of ideology." Hitler was nothing compared with him! As the most reactionary political representative of the monopoly bourgeoisie at its lowest ebb, Hitler set up the fascist dictatorship to oppose Marxism and the Communist Party. "They also had not done anything" of the "great undertaking" carried out by Ch'in Shih Huang to unify China! Lu Hsün tightly laid hold of this question of "burning books and burying scholars alive" that had been the subject of contention for more than 2,000 years to restore the true look to it in history.

The different ways of appraisal of "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive" and of Ch'in Shih Huang had always been the focal point of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. All reactionaries cursed Ch'in Shih Huang for the purpose of opposing the forward movement of history and of forever putting the people under shackles. Through his comments on Ch'in Shih Huang in the thirties, Lu Hsün directed his spearhead toward the last dark dynasty of China--the Chiang Dynasty representing imperialism and the big comprador and big landlord classes. He pointed out that in emulating Hitler to intensify the fascist rule, they would in the end be mericlessly punished by history.

III

Lu Hsün's ability to make such militant and scientific comments on the Legalist school was inseparable from his revolutionary thoroughness.

In the process of the new democratic revolution, following the deepening of the revolution, the intellectuals were also marked by constant disintegration. Unlike those bourgeois intellectuals who were passive, practiced regression and even rebelled against the revolution, Lu Hsün at all times consciously accepted the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. He at all times stood at the forefront of class struggle and painstakingly transformed his own world outlook in sympathy with the development of the

revolution. Since the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is a two-line struggle between progress and regression, only the thoroughgoing revolutionaries who share their destiny with the revolution and advance with the times can truly understand the essence of this struggle and the internal connections between the struggle of Confucianism against Legalism in history and actual class struggle, and turn the comments on the Legalist school and the criticism of the Confucian school into the criticism of class enemies in actual political struggle.

In the process of participating in the new democratic revolution, Lu Hsün "searched high and low" for the correct way out for the revolution. In the struggle, he felt more and more that such a weapon as revolutionary democracy which was essentially geared to the bourgeois ideological system could neither cope with the need of the situation, nor thoroughly defeat the enemy. Lu Hsün was great in that he applied the critical attitude toward his own ideological contradiction, used progress to surmount this contradiction, and finally transformed himself into a communist and laid hold of this sharpest ideological weapon of Marxism. Lu Hsün once said: Marxism is the most clearcut philosophy, and many problems which were previously considered to be complicated and unclear could be understood once viewed with the Marxist viewpoint. His achievements in combat have effectively shown that Marxism is unbreakable truth. In the latter part of his life, he rectified certain one-sided views which he entertained toward the peasant uprisings in the early part of his life. He correctly oriented the relationship of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with class struggle as a whole and warmly praised the "slave insurrection" that "ruthlessly pressed forward." He thoroughly exposed and criticized the class essence of Confucius' ideological system, and affirmed that the "so-called ignorant people" or laboring people of China best "understood Confucius" and were the mainstay in the criticism of Confucius. He used dialectical materialism and historical materialism to comment on the Legalists on the basis of one dividing into two, thus affirming their progressiveness in history as well as pointing out the limitations of their times and class. In regard to Wang An-shih for example, he had used the words "political reforms that were half serious and half for fun" to sum up the weak and compromising nature of his reforms.

Without moving forward, one is bound to move backward. By evading acute class struggle, there is a possibility for one to sink into the quagmire of serving reactionary politics. What a profound historical lesson! In the modern history of China, some of the bourgeois revolutionaries also had criticized the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. When the well-known bourgeois revolutionary Chang T'ai-yen ran around to make appeals for the founding of a bourgeois republic, he had sharply criticized Confucius as "the source of disasters" in China, and strongly denounced the worship of Confucius by such royalists as K'ang Yu-wei and his ilk as a "wild and wilful" "stratagem for hoodwinking the people." He openly declared that he stood on the side of the Legalist school and courageously affirmed the historical role of Ch'in Shih Huang and his revolutionary measure through "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive." But subsequently Chang T'ai-yen changed and became a

frenzied worshipper of Confucius. "He donned the ceremonial academic robe and became one who was admired and respected by the scholastic community." On the eve of his death, Lu Hsün wrote "Two or Three Things About Mr. Chang T'ai-yen" and "Two or Three Things Recalled Because of Mr. Chang T'ai-yen." Through analyzing the life of Chang T'ai-yen, he summed up the historical experience of the two-line struggle between those who honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism and those who honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism.

Lu Hsün fully affirmed and highly evaluated Chang T'ai-yen who honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism in his early years. He said, "His militant articles are his greatest and most long-lasting achievements in his life" and they should be allowed "to live forever in the minds of the fighters." Chang T'ai-yen was able to write these articles at that time "not because he was a scholar but because he was a learned revolutionary." He stood at the forefront of the democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie to serve the revolutionary political struggle. After the proletariat mounted the historical stage, Chang T'ai-yen not only did not advance with the times but on the contrary "used the wall he built himself with the aid of others to cut himself off from the times." As a consequence, "he alienated himself from the masses and gradually became dispirited." The representative figures of the reactionary classes who once abused him as a "lunatic" also turned around to befriend him and give him disgusting organized applause. When Chang T'ai-yen personally compiled the "Chang's Collected Works" in his late years, he discarded those "militant articles" written in his early years. Lu Hsün thought that "he actually had suffered from this and been fooled." He also lamentably commented, "This style of mellowness serves precisely to hide up things and bring harm to posterity for a long time to come."

Before Lu Hsün finished his "Two or Three Things Recalled Because of Mr. Chang T'ai-yen," he passed away. Lu Hsün used his own battles to show that he followed a road fundamentally different from that taken by Chang T'ai-yen. History has shown that because of its softness and weakness, the Chinese bourgeoisie has not been able to complete the task of criticizing the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. This task has fallen on the shoulders of the proletariat. It was through struggle that Lu Hsün joined the ranks of the proletariat. Because he armed himself with Marxism, he had rendered indelible eminent contributions to the Chinese revolution in the battle to comment on the Legalist school and oppose the Confucian school.

Thirty-eight years have elapsed since the death of Lu Hsün. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, our motherland has gone through earth-shaking changes. However, the impact of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is still felt today, and the struggle between regression and progress, between restoration and counter-restoration, is still going on under new historical conditions. We must learn from Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit, read and study seriously, lay hold of this sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, firmly adhere to

the principle of making the past serve the present, and seriously study the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STUDY OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

It Is Imperative To Persevere in the Use of the Past To Serve the Present in Studying the Struggle Between Confucianism and Legalism

- a study of "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War"

by

Liao Hsüan (燎軒)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 27, 1974)

Over 30 years ago, in the brilliant work "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the two-line struggle within the Party and called on the whole Party to seriously study revolutionary theory, history and the present situation and link the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Another of our tasks is to study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically." This is of important help as a guide to the current great movement. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, to link real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle with the application of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism of the past 2,000 years or longer and of the class struggle as a whole, to sum up historical experience and make the past serve the present is a matter of paramount importance in giving impetus to the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

To study history, it is imperative to persevere in the use of the past serve the present. This is an important Marxist principle. The great leader Chairman Mao has traditionally attached importance to the application of historical experience as a guide to real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle. In this connection he has charted a clear direction and a brilliant example for us.

As early as the early stage of the First Revolutionary Civil War, for the purpose of thoroughly liquidating Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line, Chairman Mao linked historical experience with real-life struggle and combined the criticism of Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line with the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. To counter the fallacies used by Ch'en Tu-hsiu to attack the peasant movement of going "too far to the Left" or "going too far," Chairman Mao profoundly expounded the Marxist truth that "the revolution is not a dinner party" and that "to right a wrong, it is necessary to exceed the proper limits," and sharply criticized the "line of the Doctrine of the Mean."

During the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao cited the example of Duke Hsiang of Sung who fought a so-called "gentleman's war" and was defeated by the State of Ch'u to teach the whole Party, "We are not Duke Hsiang of Sung and have no need of such pig-like benevolence, righteousness and virtue."

After national liberation, when criticizing the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Since Prince Liu Pi of Wu of the Han Dynasty invented the well-known strategy of asking that Ch'ao Ts'o (a chief schemer of Emperor Ching of Han) be killed so as to purge the sovereign of wicked ministers, many careerists have cherished it like treasure, and the Hu Feng clique has also inherited this mantle." Here, Chairman Mao, while thoroughly exposing the conspiratorial tactics of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, provided us with a sharp ideological weapon for discerning the careerists engaged in counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao aroused and led millions of revolutionary people to combine Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for criticism thus carrying out a general purge politically, ideologically and theoretically. He also stressed that "historical experience merits attention," and taught the whole Party to bear firmly in mind the historical experience of the two-line struggle within the Party and the historical experience of the international communist movement, to adhere to the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and to insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the Legalist works, criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and correctly sum up the historical experience of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole is of great realistic and far-reaching historical significance to the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, the consolidation and development of the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the use of Marxism to occupy the whole superstructure, oppose and prevent revisionism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Today's China is a development of historical China." We "must know not only the China of today but also the China of yesterday and of the day before yesterday." History is a mirror of actual struggle, and actual class struggle and the two-line struggle are also a continuation and development of struggle in history. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism of over 2,000 years standing has had its influence felt up to now. Although the struggles between Confucianism and Legalism in different historical periods had different class contents, fundamentally speaking, they all represented the struggle between revolution and restoration, between progress and retrogression, and between reform and conservatism and reflected class struggle as a whole and the two-line struggle in

society at those times. The Legalist school and the Confucian school each represented the interests of a different class or political group. All reactionaries in history were worshippers of Confucius and cherished the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius like treasure and lauded them to the skies. The chieftains of successive opportunist lines within the Party all vigorously worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism. They publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and took them as a reactionary ideological weapons for pushing the opportunist line, and opposing the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The appearance of this historical phenomenon was by no means mere coincidence but had its deep class roots and historical roots. Because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--met the political needs of all reactionaries for turning back the wheel of history, they of course were in complete accord with the needs of the chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party. Therefore, in order to promote Marxism and oppose revisionism, we must wage a resolute struggle against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The criticism of Lin Piao must go hand in hand with the criticism of Confucius. Without criticizing Confucius, we cannot criticize Lin Piao penetratingly, cannot be thorough in opposing revisionism and can have no guarantee for the prevention of revisionism. We must deeply understand from the plane of the two-line struggle the importance of studying the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and consciously combine the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with actual class struggle and the two-line struggle and carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner.

In class society, different classes adopt distinctly different attitudes toward the study of history. For a long period, to uphold their reactionary rule, the reactionary ruling classes through all ages always desperately clung to the battlefront of the historiography and wantonly turned upside down, distorted and tampered with history. Confucius who stubbornly tried to uphold and restore the slavery system carried out restorationist activities through compiling the historical records called Spring and Autumn Annals. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i lauded as patriotic the film of national betrayal called "Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court," to oppose the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The renegade and national traitor Lin Piao distorted the history of class struggle as the history of "palace coups" history characterized by fratricide for power within the ruling group, and launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Historiography has always been the tool of class struggle either for serving the revolutionary class or the reactionary class. We study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole today with the object of using Marxism to the whole superstructure and the bastion of historiography so as to reverse once again the history that had been reversed by the reactionaries through all ages, to liberate historiography from the historians' lecture rooms and the textbooks and to turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.

In studying the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and making the past serve the present, we must be good at summing up historical experience according to laws. Marxism tells us that class struggles in different historical periods really have their different characteristics but also common laws. Such basic principles of Marxist historical materialism as the determination of social being by social consciousness, the dialectical relationships between productive forces and production relations, between the economic base and the superstructure, class struggle as the motive force behind the development of history, the laboring people as the makers of history, etc., apply to different historical periods. The study of history, "in the final analysis, is to uncover those general laws governing motion which constitute the dominating laws for paving our way in the history of human society."

By using the Marxist viewpoint to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole according to the nature of law, we can further grasp the objective law of class struggle to guide us to carrying out class struggle and the two-line struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. For instance, through studying the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the period between Ch'in and Han, we have seen the protractedness of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the process of establishing the feudal system. This is of help to our understanding the protracted nature of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat and persevering in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through studying "On Salt and Iron," we have seen that every time after a major social reform, the reactionary restoration forces always, under the guise of "pleading for the people," spread the theory that "the present is not as good as the past" so as to attack the excellent situation and newborn things and launch counter-attacks for settlement of accounts in the reverse. This was so with the men of virtue and of letters at that time and was also so with Lin Piao. This is of help to our deepening the understanding that the great proletarian cultural revolution "is entirely necessary and unusually timely," and hence consolidating and developing even more consciously the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, supporting socialist new things and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

On the contrary, in the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, if instead of seriously summing up the historical experience of regularity, we make simple comparisons by mechanically analogizing the past to the present, we would not only be unable to assimilate wholesome historical experience but also would obliterate the essential differences between the dictatorships and representative figures of different classes, thus giving rise to ideological confusion.

In order to study the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and make the past serve the present, we must put in efforts and take pains to get hold of a large mass of data for conducting historical and dialectical analysis. Lenin pointed out, "The thing most essential to Marxism and the

living soul of Marxism: a concrete analysis of concrete conditions." The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism of over 2,000 years standing has gone through different historical periods, and it is imperative to make a concrete analysis of the class contradictions and national contradictions in different periods before we can scientifically reveal the features and laws of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. The ideologies of Legalism and Confucianism in different historical periods are branded with clearcut class stamps, and only by adhering to the Marxist class-struggle viewpoint and class-analysis method can we see the essence through the phenomenon and correctly expound the essence of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. We must examine the Legalists within a given scope of history, give their progressive role the necessary historical affirmation and analyze and explain the limitations of their class and era in light of historical conditions. It is wrong to affirm or negate everything. Historical phenomena are very complicated. We must be prudent, seek truth from facts in study, and shoot the arrow at the target with an eye on solving the problems of actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. We must doggedly adhere to the Marxist scientific attitude. "If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you must be commended and credited with some achievement."

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, practice of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole tells us that in order to really attain the aim of making the past serve the present, we must combine the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with the penetrating criticism of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must combine the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with the grasping of class struggle in the ideological sphere and the vigorous criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. We must combine the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with the criticism of the reactionary trend of thought of the Chiang Kai-shek counter-revolutionary clique, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and all reactionaries to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. We must combine the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with a correct understanding of the law of class struggle for the historical period of socialism. We must combine the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with a correct understanding of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must doggedly place proletarian politics in command, and proceed from the line and class essence to sum up historical experience, but can never engross ourselves in stacks of old papers to get entangled with those minor problems. In close conjunction with realities, all fronts can also carry out some case studies. We must use Marxism to occupy the superstructure in all fields. To accomplish an arduous task, simply relying on a few persons will not do. We must boldly arouse the masses, give full play to the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay, give impetus to the integration of the contingent of professional theorists with the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier

theorists, and gradually build a large army of Marxist theorists in the course of struggle.

In the article, "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," Chairman Mao pointed out, "For us, therefore, the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism presents a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort." Chairman Mao called on us to "launch an all-Party emulation in study which will show who has really learned something and who has learned more and learned better." The key to studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole and absorbing therefrom something wholesome to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in the serious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We must seriously study well Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program," Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and other works and seriously study Chairman Mao's military writings. With help sought from this theoretical weapon of Marxism, we can eliminate the false and retain the true, discard the dross and select the essential, and really "make the past serve the present," actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, the opposition to and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

TIBET

Tibetan Population Steadily Increases

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 29, 1974)

the tibetan population in the tibetan autonomous region of china, which was rapidly dwindling under feudal serfdom before liberation, is growing at a net annual rate of two per cent. this is the average rate of increase since the democratic reform in the region in 1959.

old tibet was hell for the labouring people. all the land and forests and the bulk of the livestock were owned by the three categories of manorial lords -- the reactionary local government, the monasteries, and the nobility -- who reigned supreme over this human hell. looked down upon as "talking animals", the serfs and slaves were subjected to the most cruel exploitation; they lived in dire poverty, on the very edge of starvation.

the barbaric treatment of the serfs and slaves by the manorial lords, for the slightest offence and often for no offence at all, included such torture as gouging out eyes, cutting out the tongue, severing limbs and skinning people alive. in those dark days, tens of thousands of serfs and slaves were slaughtered, jailed or driven into exile each year, resulting in the devastation of the land and the decimation of the population.

historical records show that, during the reign of emperor chienlung in the ching dynasty (1736-1795), the number of people regularly performing corvee duties in the tibet region (excluding the present-day chamdo area) alone came to around two million. two centuries later, the tibetan population had fallen by over a million, and by 1959 only 870,000 survived.

in that year the chinese communist party led the tibetan people in overthrowing serfdom, and the emancipated serfs and slaves became masters of their own destiny. by taking the collective road, and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have, with state assistance, extended production and brought about tremendous changes. grain production in the region has grown two and a half times compared with 1958 and big increases have also been recorded in animal husbandry. well over 200 medium and small industrial works producing hydro-electric power, farm tools, cement, leather, woollen textiles, coal and other items have been set up in tibet which formerly had no industry at all. the total value of the output in the region last year quadrupled that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. transport, communications, culture, education and health work have all made important headway.

the living standards of the tibetan people have improved continuously with the growth of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. their food and clothing are guaranteed. their supplies of daily necessities have increased. many peasants and herdsmen have deposits in the bank.

in anto county in north tibet, where thousands of people went begging before liberation, most herdsmen's households now have savings deposits. in 1973, the average bank deposits per capita in the county was 11 times that of 1965. the fundamental reason for the rapid growth of the population in tibet is the earth-shaking change in the political and economic positions of the tibetan people.

another reason is the basic improvement in medical care. in old tibet, only lhasa had two hospitals, both serving the reactionary ruling class. the slaves and serfs had no right to medical care. plagues and epidemics were rampant. in 1925, a smallpox epidemic took a toll of more than 7,000 victims in the city proper of lhasa alone.

now there are hospitals in every county in the tibetan autonomous region. clinics have been set up in the rural and pastoral areas and the people's communes and production teams have public health centres. in addition to professional doctors, more than 4,000 barefoot doctors serve the people in the autonomous region. a regular network of medical service has been in the main established in tibet.

in line with the policy of "put prevention first", the health establishments for women and children at various levels in the region have, in a planned way, checked up on and treated common and recurrent diseases of women. for childbirth, a woman is entitled to 75 days of maternity leave with pay, and three months leave for a woman in difficult labour.

in the old society, the tibetan women serfs were compelled to give birth to their babies in yak sheds or sheep folds and numerous mothers and babies died. but now modern midwifery is widespread and babies are given preventive inoculations against infectious diseases, so that the health of mothers and babies is ensured.

as in the other minority nationality areas, birth control is not popularized in tibet, though if anyone demands planned parenthood, guidance and help will be accorded.

the development of sports is another factor in the promotion of the working people's health. the tibetan people have a constantly rising expectation of life.

Sports Popular in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 30, 1974)

mass sports activities are going on in tibet without let-up though it is already in the dead of winter on the plateau.

the second sports meet of the tibet autonomous region held in lhasa recently saw a total entry of more than 1,000 competitors of tibetan, han, hui, monba, loba and other nationalities. among them were industrial workers, peasants, herdsmen, office workers, teachers, students, and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. every day, thousands of people watched the competitions in athletics, football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, shooting, archery and traditional "whip-show". 25 athletes and archers bettered the regional records in 18 events on 50 occasions. a large number of up-and-coming young sportsmen came to the fore.

the working people in tibet love sports very much. but, under barbaric serfdom, they lived in misery and had no access to sports. even horse racing, archery and other such popular traditional games became the exclusive pastimes of the manorial lords. on the spree to seek pleasure, they often compelled under-fed and over-worked serfs and slaves to join in horse-racing and archery contests in total disregard of their suffering. in this respect, 72-year-old lhawang tsering from the sragyal people's commune in gyantse county, who toiled as a slave for 32 years in old tibet, has a sad story to tell. on one occasion, he was forced to join in a horse race though he had been injured in previous races. he fell off the horse and got seriously wounded. instead of giving him any medical treatment, the serfowner flogged him and threw him into jail.

the sports-for-mass-participation movement developed in tibet after serfdom was abolished in 1959. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers, peasants and soldiers and physical culture promoters conscientiously studied and implemented the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee on physical culture and sports and unfolded mass revolutionary criticism of the revisionist line. as a result, chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports has struck deeper root among the people.

increasing numbers of people are participating in sports activities across the length and breadth of the tibetan plateau. in lhasa alone, there are well over 30 basketball teams, 40 football teams and a dozen table tennis teams with a total membership of more than 2,000.

horse racing, archery, "whip-show" and ball games are popular in gyantse, nagchuka, kyerong and other counties.

throwing off the yoke of feudal ideas, tibetan women are also joining in sports activities to build up their physique for the revolution. women of monba and loba nationalities, who were forbidden to touch bows and arrows in the old society, have now made outstanding achievements in archery.

measures suited to local conditions have been adopted to develop mass sports activities in different parts of tibet. in chusung county, which is 4,000 metres above sea level, local people have made it a rule to do daily setting-up exercises. this has improved their physical fitness and helped promote revolution and production. in addition to regular military training, commanders and fighters of p.l.a. units on the plateau take part in ball games, mountain climbing, racing and tug of war. this helps improve their military capability in defending the country's frontiers.

party organizations and physical culture departments at various levels in the autonomous region pay great attention to sports activities among young people. schools make constant efforts to improve physical education and organize sports competitions from time to time. all schools in lhasa have their own sports teams. spare-time sports schools run by the city physical culture and sports committee and the tibet institute for nationalities have trained large numbers of sportsmen for various other schools. to broaden the scope of mass sports activities, the bureau of culture and education and the physical culture committee of the autonomous region have jointly sponsored a special class to train coaches for the schools.

RURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Rural Scientific Experiments in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 29, 1974)

chekiang province, one of the major grain and industrial crops producers in east china, has a contingent of 400,000 agrotechnicians, the bulk of them being commune members. most of the communes have set up agricultural scientific experimental stations staffed by cadres, commune members and technicians. twenty-two thousand production brigades have scientific experimental groups and the production teams in general have special personnel in charge of seed culture, irrigation, manuring and plant protection.

the peasants in old china, who were oppressed and exploited by the reactionary ruling classes, farmed on tiny plots of land with time-worn methods. though toiling all the year round, they could hardly make ends meet, not to say carrying out scientific experiments in farming. grain yield was very low.

more and more peasants took to scientific farming after liberation, especially after the establishment of the people's communes. noting a document from chekiang province in 1963, chairman mao said that class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment were the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. this greatly educated and encouraged the masses and cadres. while agricultural scientific research institutions were set up at provincial and county levels, many communes and production brigades assigned leading cadres to guide scientific experiments in farming.

the local peasants base their scientific experiments on key problems they have encountered in trying to raise grain output. in pre-liberation days, the province used to grow one crop of rice a year, or two crops including one of coarse grain sown in the spring. now two crops of rice have been popularized, with an additional spring crop in many areas. peasant agrotechnicians have evolved and popularized high-yield, early-ripening strains and summed up experience in crop rotation, conservation of fertility and regulation of irrigation to facilitate the new system of cultivation. communes and production brigades in coastal areas have turned large tracts of alkali land into fertile fields. some of the peasant scientific experimental groups have succeeded in winning a per-hectare yield of over 7.5 tons of grain or 0.75 tons of cotton on newly reclaimed ...

polder land. through scientific experiments, silkworm-breeding communes have now been able to rear five crops of silkworms a year instead of two previously.

the peasant agrotechnicians have applied themselves to scientific experiments with great enthusiasm and creativeness. chen hung-jen, a peasant-turned-expert who is head of the scientific-technical group of the yupan production brigade in yiwu county, has spent many days and nights in studying plant diseases and insect pests, collecting specimens in the fields and conducting observation and research at home. through unremitting efforts, he has developed a set of remedies which are inexpensive, effective and easy to apply. together with other agrotechnicians in the brigade, he has evolved a dozen high-yield seed strains suited to local conditions on the basis of a comparative study of over 100 different varieties. adoption of the fine strains has helped the brigade reap good harvests 15 years in a row. a cotton-planting experimental group made up of ten women in the kanpu commune in haiyen county has undertaken six items of experiment in the fields for 11 straight years. their success has brought a marked increase in cotton output.

leading organs at various levels in the province have created many favourable conditions for mass scientific experiments. they train agrotechnicians by running study classes, calling meetings to exchange experience and sending some of them to agricultural institutes and schools for advanced training. professionals from provincial scientific research institutes often tour communes and production brigades where they cooperate with local agrotechnicians in experiments. the communes and production brigades have set aside special funds, materials and plots of land for scientific experiments.

GRAIN RESERVE

Peasants in N. E. China Hsien Store Grain for Revolution

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 30, 1974)

peasants in new china are building up a grain reserve while expanding production and improving their living standards. a set of effective measures to this end has been evolved by peasants in yitung county (population 400,000) in kirin province, northeast china, who are keenly aware of the need to store grain for the revolution.

chang wen-sheng, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, told newsmen that the local commune members, alive to the importance of storing grain for the revolution, warmly responded to chairman mao's calls "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony". they were storing grain at three different levels, namely depositing grain with the state granary, laying up collective reserves in production teams and keeping surplus grain in their own homes.

depositing grain with the state is done by production teams out of their collective reserves. the state granary not only undertakes to keep the grain free of charge but pays the teams a sum of money equivalent to the worth of the deposited grain. when the teams want to draw on their grain reserves, they just pay back the fund and receive the same amount and category of grain they deposited with the granary. this method has been generally adopted by those production teams having large grain reserves or lacking in adequate storing facilities.

collective grain reserves are kept in storehouses built by the production teams themselves. matters related to the storing and drawing of reserve grain are decided by the commune members through democratic discussion.

surplus grain stored in peasant homes is entirely at the disposal of the owners, who may use it to tide over the lean months or offer it to relatives and friends in need.

in general, these three methods are used simultaneously.

statistics by the county food bureau place the total grain reserves of the local peasants at 49,000 tons, of which 21,000 tons are deposits with the state granary,

23,000 tons are collective stores and 5,000 tons are surplus in peasant homes. this represents a ten-fold increase over 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the local people began storing surplus grain.

the afore-mentioned methods of grain storage used by the peasants do not cover the state's regular grain reserves. these flexible methods, which serve as an extensive and effective supplement to the state reserves, illustrate the principle of storing grain among the people.

yitung county situated in the high altitude frigid zone has steadily extended farming by relying on the collective strength of the peasants to carry out large-scale farmland and water conservancy construction. its average grain yield this year is two and a half times what it was five years ago, beating the targets for this part of china and topping even those for the warmer yellow river valley set by the national programme for agricultural development.

WOOL CROP

Northwest China Province Reports Good Crop of Wool

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 30, 1974)

northwest china's chinghai province reports a good crop of the well-known "sining wool" this year. by the end of october, 11,680 tons of wool sold to the state had reached the provincial capital, sining, from various pastoral areas. the figure is 4.1 per cent above the 1974 state purchase quota. additional quantities of wool are arriving from outlying regions.

the "sining wool" is known for its elasticity, good tensile strength, long fibre and lustre, suitable for making carpets, rugs, blankets and plush. its production has made big headway since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the herdsmen of various nationalities in the province have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they combated drought and snowstorms last winter to obtain the good production results.

BICYCLES

Successful Mass Technical Innovations Campaign in Tientsin Bicycle Factory

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 30, 1974)

consumers will be able to buy more "pigeon" brand tientsin-made bicycles, now that daily output is three times the quantity in 1965. the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius that started at the beginning of this year sparked three major mass technical innovations campaigns in the 38-year-old tientsin bicycle factory. the 1974 monthly output has so far topped the quotas and been the highest in the plant's history. output in 1973 was 2.4 times the 1966 number.

the factory party committee launched the criticism movement around discussions of how lin piao tried to restore capitalism and the idealist view of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and that "heroes are the makers of history." the workers studied writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao in relation to these questions. their understanding was shown in discussions around the state request that the factory raise its output by 13 per cent this year, although the original designed capacity had been surpassed in 1973 by 40 per cent. argument centred on whether this could be done without new equipment and workers being added.

workers of the frame workshop took the lead after the party committee cited the example of li chin-hsueh, a veteran worker in the shop who has shown great conscientiousness in studying chairman mao's works and criticizing revisionism as well as a high sense of responsibility since he started work in the factory a decade ago.

frame shop workers pooled their experience and ideas to make eight technical innovations that raised output of frames from 3,000 to 4,000 a day. this was living proof that the consciousness of the people was decisive. old equipment could be improved and the backward technological processes changed. the workers agreed that under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and by relying on their own efforts, they could meet the challenge. in fact, the january plant quota was met five days in advance.

thus party education helped the workers recognize and put to use their intimate knowledge of the production process in serving the needs of the people. they then dared to tackle more complicated work problems.

the leading members of the party committee made further investigation and study, and called on the workers to go

all-out to raise annual output by 16 per cent over last year's, or 60 per cent and more above the original designed capacity.

the workers rolled up their sleeves and began an all-out offensive to turn out more and faster. day and night, on shift and after, groups of workers, technicians and cadres, looking at the factory's work as a whole, dealt with bottlenecks and weak links.

one workshop needed 54 big rollers for making a continuous production line for cutting steel plates into strips. the forging work team promised to produce more than their usual daily number of a dozen 80-kilogramme rollers. they doubled efficiency and were able to produce daily 27 rollers each weighing 97.5 kilogrammes. the production line required six large pieces of equipment, including a five-ton gantry crane, a two-ton overhead travelling crane and machines to stack, transport and process steel plates, tubes and other materials. the workers used small machine tools to process big parts and opened the walls of their workshop to install the machines. around 40 per cent of all the material they used was scrap and they finished the job in 17 days, spending less than 70,000 yuan for a project whose cost usually runs to two million.

the zinc plating process of the galvanizing workshop was a weak link. a project to set up an automatic production line for vibration zinc plating was started in 1973, but in six months only half the work was done. this spring, the workers finished it in just eight days. that inspired the whole factory, and engineers and technicians moved their draft boards to the workshops to devise new machines with the workers. more than 100 innovations were made within 20 days and work efficiency in many processes began to soar.

the plant has mechanized or semi-mechanized ten production lines. over 70 per cent of the work is automated, mechanized or semi-mechanized. in some workshops 90 per cent of the work is done by machine.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Grand Banquet Marks Albania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 29, 1974)

a grand banquet in celebration of the 30th anniversary of albania's liberation was given by the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers at the palace of partisan here this evening.

attending the banquet were party and state leaders enver hoxha, haxhi lleshi, and mehmet shehu as well as members of the political bureau, members of the a.p.l. central committee, members of the presidium of the people's assembly, government ministers, people's heroes, socialist labour heroes, advanced workers and veteran partisans.

the chinese party and government delegation led by yao wen-yuan, with wu kuei-hsien as its deputy leader, party and government delegations, and government delegations of some other countries, delegations of fraternal marxist-leninist parties from 23 countries were present.

present also were the chinese workers delegation, the chinese goodwill delegation, the "people's daily" delegation as well as trade union, women, youth and friendship delegations from other countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly, made a speech at the banquet. he said that the victory of the people's revolution on november 29, 1944 is the most glorious and important event in the history of the albanian people and their country, because it marks the beginning of a new epoch. the entire albanian people are celebrating that jubilee with deep pleasure and pride.

he continued, "in the past three decades of the people's power, under the wise and far-sighted leadership

of the albanian party of labour and its central committee headed by their respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha, our people have made brilliant achievements in all fields."

he said, "the road traversed by our country in the past three decades is an arduous and glorious road, the road of fighting and winning victories. as for the enemies, the imperialists and revisionists, who regard the progress made by albania on the road of socialism as an eyesore, the road is one of encountering setbacks." he further pointed out that in the face of the bastion of socialism and the unbreakable unity between the people and party of albania, all the plots of the enemy will fail as in the past.

"thanks to the revolutionary, principled and consistent foreign policy pursued by our party and government and thanks to the resolute and uncompromising struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and reactionaries, our country's international prestige has been enhanced unprecedentedly. we are proud of the unbreakable and eternal revolutionary friendship binding our people and country to the heroic chinese people, to the great china of mao tsetung, our greatest and most faithful ally and friend. we highly appraise the successful development of the friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries, with the democratic and progressive states, with all the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and the revolutionary forces," he said.

under the wise and resolute leadership of the party of labour the albanian people will march forward with their specially revolutionary enthusiasm and energy from one victory to another, he concluded.

albanian artists performed songs and dances at the banquet.

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1974)

the general administration of civil aviation of china gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the inauguration of china-albania air service and in honour of the visiting albanian goodwill delegation.

among the guests were the albanian goodwill delegation led by luan babameto, minister of communications, with tevta cani, secretary-general of the dibra district people's council, as its deputy leader; albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, and officials of the albanian embassy here; as well as other albanian comrades in peking.

present also were diplomatic envoys to china from countries which the peking-teheran-bucharest-tirana air line passes through.

the reception was alive with a warm atmosphere of close unity between the chinese and albanian comrades. ma jen-hui, director-general of the c.a.a.c. general administration, and minister luan babameto proposed toasts, warmly hailing the inauguration of the peking-tirana air service.

ma jen-hui said in his toast: "the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the course of protracted common struggle.

"the formal inauguration of the china-albania air service adds an aerial bridge of friendship between the two countries. this will make positive contributions to the development of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples and friendly exchanges between the people of our two countries and the people of other countries in the world. it signifies a new development in sino-albanian friendship and unity, and deals another heavy blow at our common enemies."

"although china and albania are separated by mountains and oceans, the inauguration of the air route links the hearts of our two peoples closer together," he added.

ma jen-hui pointed out that in common struggles in the future, the people of china and albania will, as always, support and encourage each other and fight shoulder to shoulder.

in his toast, leader of the albanian delegation tuan babameto said: "the installation of the peking-tirana aerial bridge is a token of the unbreakable friendship forged by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the marxist-leninist albanian party of labour and the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the marxist-leninist communist party of china and the chinese people.

"though our two countries are thousands of miles apart," he said, "but, the great marxist-leninist thinking and the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have linked the people of our two countries closely together. this air route will considerably shorten the geographical distance between us and will further consolidate and develop the great friendship and all-round co-operation between albania and china and the people of our two countries."

attending the reception were yang chieh, minister of communications; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c. general administration, chu hui-fen, hsu fa-shan and wang chien-kung, leading members of the administration; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the municipal revolutionary committee; li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yu hung-liang, deputy director of soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry; cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau; and chang shih-ta, leading member of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Keng Piao and Others Call on Leaders of Cambodian and Republic of South Vietnam Delegation of Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 29, 1974)

keng piao, liu chen-hua, yu chan and liu hua, members of the chinese party and government delegation attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania, called on truong nhu tang, leader of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and minister of justice, and thiounn mumm, leader of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, here this afternoon.

the meetings proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Lawful Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Restored

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "the lawful rights of the cambodian people must be restored". full text of the article reads:

of late, a fierce struggle took place at the u.n. general assembly centring on the question of cambodia. many countries supported the draft resolution sponsored by algeria, albania, senegal and china and other 33 countries, which strongly demanded the restoration to the royal government of national union of cambodia of its lawful rights in the u.n. and the expulsion of the lon nol clique from the u.n. and all its organizations. however, the united states spared no effort to make trouble and resort to acts of sabotage. working behind the scenes and playing manoeuvres, it barely managed to get the "amended" draft of 23 countries adopted at the general assembly with a narrow majority of two votes. in this way, it obstructed the restoration to the cambodian people their lawful rights and allowed the traitorous lon nol clique to hang on in the u.n., and tried to make use of the u.n. to interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia. this is a new undisguised hostility of the united states towards the cambodian people.

the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister is the sole legitimate government of cambodia and the genuine representative of the cambodian nation and people. for over four years it has led the cambodian people in waging courageously the just war of national salvation and won brilliant victories. it has won the recognition of more than sixty countries of the world. the royal government of national union of cambodia now enjoys high prestige both at home and aboard, while the lon nol clique can only entrench itself in phnom penh and finds itself in a more isolated position. the united states gets panicky in face of the excellent situation in cambodia. in the recent period, it has exerted pressure to bear on many countries both inside and outside the united nations and has gone canvassing everywhere. at the u.n. general assembly, it played procedural manoeuvres, now amending the draft resolution it has concocted, now voting against its own amendments. how very inconsistent, confused and embarrassed it is indeed exclamation this fully reveals the passive position and weakness of the united states on the cambodian question and reflects its political and moral defeat.

the united states and some of its followers try to use the draft resolution to peddle what they call a "peaceful solution" of the cambodian question. they openly advocate that countries "influencing" the cambodian situation "use their good offices" for "conciliation between these two parties" and even ask the united nations "to lend appropriate assistance to the two contending parties" in cambodia. what is lying behind is very evident. by "good offices" it means facilitating further u.s. interference in cambodia; by "assistance" it means turning the united nations into an instrument of u.s. aggression against and control of cambodia. and "conciliation" here means continuing to maintain the traitorous lon nol clique, a political mummy, and obstruct the victorious advance of the cambodian people. in a word, the united states wants to force, through the united nations, the royal government of national union of cambodia to go into negotiations with the imperialist puppet so as to legalize u.s. imperialist aggression and interference in cambodia and make the cambodian people accept an "american peace". this scheme will never succeed.

samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a statement on november 28, strongly condemning the united states for its master-mined draft resolution of which it had forced the adoption at the u.n. general assembly. he solemnly pointed out, "this resolution of the u.n. is aimed at saving the life of neo-colonialism established in phnom penh by the

united states and of its servile creature -- the false 'khmer republic', and preventing the cambodian people from accomplishing their cause -- complete liberation of their fatherland (cambodia)". he firmly refused to hold any "negotiations" with the lon nol clique "under the u.n. auspices", and solemnly declared that the cambodian people will persist in the protracted armed struggle and "will never accept an 'american peace'". this solemn statement gives full expression to the just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the fighting will of the cambodian people. the chinese people resolutely support this solemn and just stand.

at the u.n. general assembly, representatives of many third world countries spoke out of a sense of justice and expressed great indignation at the manoeuvres the united states and some of its followers had played on the cambodian question. with fighting will and in categorical terms, they firmly supported the restoration of the cambodian people's lawful rights in the u.n. this is an eloquent manifestation of the strong will of the numerous third world countries and people to fight in unity together with the cambodian people.

the essence of the cambodian question lies in the fact that a superpower wantonly carries out subversive and aggressive activities against a sovereign state of the third world that follows a policy of non-alignment, and illegally deprives the legitimate government of this country, victim of aggression, of its right in the united nations. the key to the settlement of this question is for the u.s. government to stop at once all its support and aid to the traitorous lon nol clique and let the cambodian people settle their own affairs by themselves without any outside interference.

the revolutionary cause of the cambodian people is advancing triumphantly. to restore the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and expel the lon nol clique from this organization has become a general trend and popular feeling. although the restoration of the lawful rights of the cambodian people in the united nations has been temporarily delayed, this can never prevent the ultimate realization of the just demand of the cambodian people and the entire people of the world.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Fisheries Delegation Will Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1974)

a nine-member canadian fisheries delegation headed by kenneth c. lucas, senior assistant deputy minister of the fisheries and marine service of the department of environment of canada, has just completed its visit to peking. it will start for a tour of southern china.

the canadian delegation arrived in peking on november 22 for a friendly visit to china. on november 29, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng met the canadian friends and invited them to a dinner. they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

gabonese president albert-bernard bongo received chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien at the presidency here recently and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from libreville.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 29, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the iranian government.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were fereidoon mahdavi, iranian minister of commerce; javad vafa, deputy minister for international affairs of the ministry of economic and financial affairs; ahmad memarzadeh, deputy minister for foreign

trade of the ministry of commerce; morteza zamani, director-general of the foreign trade department of the ministry of commerce; and other officials.

also on hand were wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy; pi yi-ming, commercial counsellor; and other chinese diplomats.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1974)

the delegation of the italian association for cultural and friendly relation with the people's republic of china led by giorgio zucchetti left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chung han-chiu, standing committee member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chung hung, deputy manager of the guozi shudian (china publications centre).

while in china, the delegation toured changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, kweilin and shanghai.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yokohama Meeting Celebrates Anniversary of Establishment of Friendship between Yokohama and Shanghai

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 30, 1974)

a meeting was held by people of all walks of life in yokohama today to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of friendship between yokohama and shanghai.

among those present at the meeting were michio iwamura, deputy-director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, masao shimizu, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and other people in yokohama city.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, also attended the meeting.

representative of aiichiro fujiyama who is a leading member of the committee to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of friendship between yokohama and shanghai, ichio asukada and masanori oba, mayor and deputy mayor of yokohama, spoke at the meeting. they unanimously expressed their determination to make further efforts to strengthen the friendly interflow between the two cities and develop the friendship between japanese and chinese peoples.

a congratulatory message from the shanghai revolutionary committee was read out at the meeting. this was followed by the showing of a documentary film produced on the occasion of the establishment of friendship between yokohama and shanghai.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Korean Party and Government Delegation in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 28, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, leader of the chinese party and government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu kuei-hsien, deputy leader of the delegation and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, called on chong jun gi, leader of the korean party and government delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administrative council, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were: keng piao, member of the delegation, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu chen-hua, member of the delegation, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chinese ambassador to albania; yu chan, member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs; and liu hua, member of the delegation and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 29, 1974)

a 6-member chinese delegation to the 14th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side, left shenyang for sinuiju city, korea, by train today.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Ambassador Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1974)

assane guindo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of mali to the people's republic of china, left for home today at the termination of his term of office.

Peking Women's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, Nov. 29, 1974)

the peking women's basketball team left here for senegal today after an eight-day friendly visit to mali.

the team was seen off at the airport by moustapha soumare, minister and adama berthe, director of the office, of the ministry of elementary education, youth and sports; lamine keita, president of the mali basketball federation and malian basketball players.

chinese ambassador meng yueh was also present.

on the evening of november 27, minister moustapha soumare gave a reception in honour of the chinese team. at the reception, guests and hosts talked cordially and wished the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries further consolidated and developed.

during its stay here, the team played four friendly matches with the mali national women's basketball team and the sikasso women's basketball team in bamako and the capital of the sikasso region.

the fine sportsmanship and excellent skill of the players of the two countries were highly appreciated by the spectators.

the chinese players also visited some factories and health services in bamako and sikasso and were warmly received by malian friends.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chen Yung-kuei Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 29, 1974)

chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and feted this afternoon luis vicente echeverria, son of the mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, and two other mexican guests, who are visiting the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were kuo feng-lien, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tachai production brigade, and ma ling, a leading member of a department concerned under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

fernando flores tejada, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND POLAND

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of CPP Delegation in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 29, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, leader of the chinese party and government delegation attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of albania's liberation and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; and wu kuei-hsien, deputy leader of the delegation and alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, called on kazimierz mijal, leader of the delegation of the communist party of poland and c.p.p. general secretary, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were keng piao, member of the chinese delegation, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and chang chuan-chung, member of the delegation and deputy section leader of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 29, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, leader of the chinese party and government delegation attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu kuei-hsien, deputy leader of the delegation and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, called on ion patan, leader of the romanian government delegation, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade and international economy cooperation, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were keng piao, member of the chinese delegation, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu chen-hua, member of the delegation, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chinese ambassador to albania; yu chan, member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs; and liu hua, member of the delegation and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception at Dakar International Fair

(NCNA-English Dakar, Nov. 29, 1974)

wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal and pi hua, director of the chinese pavilion at the 1st dakar international fair, gave a reception this evening at the chinese pavilion.

650 guests at the reception included babacar ba, minister of finance and economic affairs; adrien senghor, minister of rural development and hydraulic works; louis alexandrienne, minister of industrial development and environment; ousmane seck, minister of planning and cooperation and joseph mathiam, secretary of state at the prime minister's office for youth and sports.

abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management of cameroon, and d.a. iddisah, minister of trade and tourism of ghana, who are now visiting this country, also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys to senegal and directors of other pavilions were also present.

CHINA AND UN

Proposed "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" Discussed in UN Second Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 28, 1974)

the second committee (economy and finance) of the u.n. general assembly yesterday began to discuss the draft "charter of economic rights and duties of states".

chinese representative chaung yen expounded the principled stand of his delegation and refuted the soviet representative's unreasonable attacks.

chuang yen said: "the formulation of the charter is an important component of the struggle of the third world countries to safeguard their state sovereignty, control their national resources and develop their national economies. therefore, we have always actively supported the work in this respect."

he said: "however, the drafting of the charter is by no means all plain sailing. whence came the obstacles? one superpower stressed that the charter should 'reflect the true aspirations of all nations'. the other superpower has even kept on demanding that the charter should "unconditionally reflect the interests of all states'. to put it bluntly, they have been trying in a thousand and one ways to preserve their privileges and vested interests and to maintain the old international economic order based on exploitation, plunder and inequality. such an obdurate attitude on their part has raised numerous obstacles to the proper drafting of the charter."

as a result of the united struggle of the third world countries and the positive efforts made by some second world countries, he said, the draft now before us defines some fundamental principles dealing with international economic relationship as well as many substantive articles conducive to the safeguarding of state sovereignty and national rights and interests, which have reflected some of the legitimate demands of the developing countries. however, he added, it is necessary to point out that the draft also contains some compromising articles and a few articles which are irrational and even harmful to the establishment of a new international economic order. in fact, the co-sponsors still have differences on these articles, which should be amended or deleted after discussions.

chuang yen pointed out that the article which deals with disarmament should be deleted.

the talk by one superpower about the so-called "utilization of the funds saved from disarmament to provide assistance to developing countries" is nothing but demagogic propaganda designed to deceive and lull the people of various countries to the benefit of its policies of aggression and expansion. the insertion of this provision into the serious document of the charter will only do harm to the charter itself. this, in effect, can only benefit the coverup of the reality of superpower arms expansion and war preparations and their contention for hegemony to the detriment of the people of the third world and other countries. at the 6th special session of the general assembly last april and the u.n. world food conference held in rome recently, the soviet representatives racked their brains to insert the above kind of article into the declarations and the programme of action of the conferences; but their schemes failed. on this question of principle still less should the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" yield to the demands of the soviet representative.

chuang yen pointed out what should also be deleted is the provision that "developing countries should,

in their efforts to increase their over-all trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries." the superpower which insists on the insertion of this article into the draft is restoring capitalism at home and pursuing aggressive and expansionist policies abroad and is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds. inheriting the mantle of old colonialism, this superpower asks the developing countries to grant it conditions for trade not inferior to those granted to the developed market economy countries. this is in essence a reproduction of the doctrine of "open door and equal opportunity for all" advocated by the up-coming imperialists in their contention with the old-line imperialists for spheres of influence. as a developing socialist country, china can in no way agree to the provision, he said. the chinese delegation, chuang yen said, holds that it is irrational to regard the most-favoured-nation treatment as a basis for trade. it is within the sovereign right of the states concerned whether or not to grant the most-favoured-nation treatment, which should be arranged through bilateral or multilateral agreements.

chuang yen pointed out that the chinese delegation holds that the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" is a serious document. the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum imposed on the cambodian people by outside forces. its occupation of the seat of cambodia in u.n. is totally illegal. the traitorous lon nol clique has no right whatsoever to be one of the cosponsors of the draft resolution on the charter.

after chuang yen's speech, the soviet representative made an unreasonable attack on the chinese delegate's principled stand and boasted without shame so-called soviet "aid" to developing countries. his assertions were sternly refuted by chinese representative chang hsien-wu.

Huang Hua's Speech on Question of Korea at UN First Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1974)

chinese representative huang hua made a speech this afternoon on the korean question at the first committee (politics and security) of the u.n. general assembly.

in his speech, huang hua first of all expressed warm welcome to the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by vice foreign minister li jong mok and firmly supported his speech.

huang hua pointed out that korea forms one nation and had long been a unified country "it is the strong desire and common aspiration of the entire korean people to eliminate the interference of outside forces and realize the reunification of their fatherland at an early date. all ideas and acts designed to perpetuate the division of korea have been, and will continue to be indignantly condemned and firmly rejected by the entire korean people," he said.

he said that the democratic people's republic of korea has put forward a series of positive and reasonable proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by president kim il sung in may 1972 and the five-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of national reunification he put forth in june 1973 have pointed to the correct road for promoting the cause of korean reunification. the north and south of korea issued the north-south joint statement on july 4, 1972 affirming the aforesaid three principles. the issuance of the joint statement unequivocally shows that korea is an integral whole, that the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea is the common desire of the entire korean people, and that the korean people will be able to solve the question of peaceful reunification through their own efforts provided that the interference by outside forces is terminated.

he pointed out: at its 28th session last year, the general assembly adopted a "consensus" on the korean question, affirming the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and deciding to dissolve the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". it was hoped that there would be further progress in the korean situation on the existing basis. regrettably, however, the south korean authorities have time and again trampled on the north-south

joint statement as well as the spirit of the "consensus" of the 28th session of the general assembly and rejected all the reasonable proposals and suggestions put forward in the talks by the democratic people's republic of korea. in obstinate pursuance of the policy of creating "two koreas", a policy of national division, they clamour for a trial of "strength" and have been carrying out military provocations in continuous exacerbation of the relations between the north and south, thus bringing the talks between the north and the south to a stalemate.

he pointed out that the pak jung hi clique has dared to act so perversely mainly because it has obtained the support and connivance of the united states. it is a well-known fact that south korea has all along been under the military, political and economic control of the united states. it is evident that the long term stationing of u.s. troops in south korea and its interference in korea's internal affairs constitute the principal obstacle to the korean people's realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is imperative to eliminate outside interference and have all u.s. troops withdrawn from south korea. this is a decision which the current session should take as a follow-up of the decision adopted at the 28th session to affirm the principles of peaceful reunification of korea and dissolve the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea".

huang hua said: the item and the related draft resolution proposed by algeria and thirty-seven other countries on the "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations" not only reflect the strong desire and legitimate demand of the korean people but are in full conformity with the north-south joint statement and the spirit of the "consensus" on the korean question adopted at the 28th session. their draft resolution is entirely correct and most reasonable. it has not only set forth the correct principles for a solution, but has also proposed the specific and reasonable way to achieve it.

he pointed out that after algeria and other co-sponsors requested the consideration of the item at the current session of the general assembly, the united states and others hastily proposed a separate item and a related draft resolution. the purpose of that draft is to delay a settlement of the korean question and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the united states argues that its troops in south korea "have not

interfered in the internal affairs of the host country". how can this argument convince anyone? evidently, such an argument is utterly untenable.

huang hua said: recently the united states has openly declared that only a few hundred out of its tens of thousands of troops in south korea belong to the "u.n. command", while the rest are not under the "u.n. command". who does not know that the u.s. troops invaded korea under the flag of the united nations at the outset? over the past two decades and more, it has never dropped that u.n. flag. and now all of a sudden it invokes the bilateral "u.s.-rok treaty", asserting that the tens of thousands of u.s. troops do not belong to the so-called "u.n. command" and are not u.n. troops in the first place. there are two labels, but no matter how it changes the label, from one to the other, its purpose remains the same, that is, to prolong its stay in korea, continue its interference in the internal affairs of korea and perpetuate the division of that country.

huang hua pointed out: the united states alleges that its troops in south korea are to "maintain peace and security on the korean peninsula". this is an even more glaring reversal of the truth. only the complete elimination of outside interference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south korea will facilitate further quest for peace and stability and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the north and south of korea on the basis of the three principles of peaceful reunification.

huang hua said, "the united states and others have also tried to camouflage their delay in the troop withdrawal under the pretext of defending the korean armistice agreement. this is also most absurd. article 60 of the armistice agreement provides that within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question, etc. if the provisions of the armistice agreement had been implemented, would not the questions have long been settled? yet, owing to the obstruction of the united states and the south korean authorities, the 1954 geneva conference failed to yield any result. in such circumstances, in order to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, the chinese people's volunteers were completely, unilaterally and unconditionally withdrawn from korea in 1958. however, the u.s. troops have all along refused to leave south korea. it can thus be seen that while paying lip service

to the defence of the armistice agreement, the united states has in fact flagrantly violated the agreement."

huang hua said, "the united states and other co-sponsors have also proposed that the security council consider the 'future of the united nations command'. as is known to all, like the 'uncurk' which was dissolved by the decision of the 28th session of the general assembly, the so-called 'united nations command' in south korea is nothing but a product of the u.s. aggression against korea committed under the signboard of the united nations in 1950. the earlier 'resolutions' of the security council on the korean question were in violation of the u.n. charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state and were adopted under the manipulation of the united states at a time when a permanent member of the security council, the people's republic of china, was deprived of its lawful rights in the united nations, and are therefore entirely illegal and null and void. and now some people have reverted to these illegal resolutions with a request to refer the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops under the u.n. flag to the security council. is this not an attempt to resurrect those illegal resolutions and to press for their recognition by the overwhelming majority of member states which opposed or had nothing to do with those illegal resolutions, and is this not an attempt to delay indefinitely the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea with the help of the veto power? the chinese delegation will firmly oppose such a proposal. we believe that it will not be permitted by any justice-upholding countries either."

the chinese representative expressed the hope that the current session of the general assembly, upholding the principles of the charter and the provision of the consensus of the 28th session, will adopt the 38-nation draft resolution in an effort to relax the tension on the korean peninsula, eliminate foreign interference and aggression and support the burning desire of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the assembly, he said, should firmly reject the draft resolution co-sponsored by the united states and others, which is designed to give an excuse for the continued interference in the internal affairs of korea by foreign forces, for the perpetual division of korea and for the preservation of imperialist rule in south korea. the chinese people, he pointed out, have always firmly supported the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea to that end. we are convinced that with

the support of all the justice-upholding countries throughout the world, the korean people will certainly surmount all obstacles to realize their just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

CHINA AND US

US Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted today mrs. helen f. boehm, chairman of the edward marshall boehm inc. of the united states, mr. frank j cosentino, president, and mr. maurice eyeington, head artist, of the same company. they had a friendly talk.

the american guests arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

after visiting peking, they will tour southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien Call on Leader of Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 28, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, leader of the chinese party and government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu kuei-hsien, deputy leader of the delegation and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, called on tran huu duc, leader of the vietnamese party and government delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the council of ministers, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were: keng piao, member of the chinese delegation, member of the c.p.c. central

committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu chen-hua, member of the delegation, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chinese ambassador to albania; yu chan, member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs; and liu hua, member of the delegation and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairean Chief Presidential Adviser Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1974)

mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying was at the airport to see them off.

vice-foreign minister ho ying met and feted the zairean guests on november 26. zairean ambassador to china nguvulu tubunda attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lo hsu and kao chien-chung.

the guests arrived in peking on november 26 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

A Brilliant Model in Applying the Epistemology of Dialectical Materialism for Directing War

- some comprehensions from the study of "On Protracted War"

by

Yün Lan (云岚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 19, 1974)

The War of Resistance against Japan is the first war with the Chinese people winning total victory in more than a century of struggle against imperialist aggression. The great victory of this national liberation war is a victory won by the heroic fighting of the people of the whole country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"On Protracted War" is an important military writing published by Chairman Mao during the early part of the War of Resistance against Japan. It has profoundly criticized idealism and metaphysics in war and put forward a complete set of correct strategic concepts for directing the War of Resistance against Japan. This work is a brilliant model of the application of the epistemology of dialectical materialism for directing war, and is our powerful ideological weapon for criticizing the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao.

I

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Only by opposing idealist and mechanistic tendencies and taking an objective and all-sided view in making a study of war can we draw correct conclusions on the question of war."

Like everything else in the world, war is the objective movement of opposites. Antagonistic sides are linked together according to specific conditions to form a unity of opposites. The political, economic, military, geographical and other antagonistic basic factors of both sides exhibited in war action are manifest as "a contest of strength." Each side struggles to preserve itself and destroy the enemy. Each result of the struggle transforms itself into its opposite under given conditions and hence determines the outcome of the war. This is to say that war has its own inherent laws. In order to win victory people directing the war must proceed from reality, seriously study the balance of forces between the enemy and our side and their interrelations, discover its inherent laws, formulate judgments, make decisions and offer schemes, so as to guide action and make the war turn in a direction favorable to themselves. The subjective direction that conforms to the objective reality could achieve the objective of overcoming the enemy and winning victory. Clever commanders are more capable of winning battles "because they have known for a long time the conditions which existed between the enemy and ourselves, discovered the laws governing action and solved the contradictions between the subjective and objective." If one does not proceed from reality and concretely analyze the characteristics of the contradictions and have but a vague knowledge of the conditions of the two antagonistic sides, one would have absolutely no knowledge of the inevitable laws governing objective developments. In this way, the military line and concepts and plans of operation advanced would naturally be based on wishful thinking, and if carried out, they would lead to defeat in war.

What should be the correct strategic concept for the War of Resistance against Japan? Applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the ten months of practical experience in the war of resistance, and carefully examined all the basic factors and their inter-connections in correlation to the enemy and ourselves. He not only studied the particularities of the Sino-Japanese War from the contradictions in totality or the inter-connections between the contradictions, but also the relations of mutual dependency, mutual struggle and mutual transformation from the various aspects of the contradictions in the Sino-Japanese War, and hence arrived at the scientific conclusion that the War of Resistance against Japan could only be a protracted war. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The war between China and Japan is not just any war, it is specifically a war of life and death between semi-colonial and semi-feudal China and imperialist Japan, fought in the 1930's. Herein lies the basis of the whole problem."

Proceeding from this basis, Chairman Mao concretely dissected the four basic characteristics that were in mutual contradiction between China and Japan at that time. First, Japan is a powerful imperialist country and China is a weak semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. Second, the external and internal contradictions of Japan imperialism have brought her to the eve of ultimate collapse, and the war of aggression she launched against China is retrogressive and barbaric. On the other hand, China is in the era of progress in history, and the Chinese Communist Party and

the army led under its leadership represent this progressive factor. China's anti-Japanese war is progressive and just. Third, Japan is a small country, deficient in manpower and in military, financial and material resources, and she cannot stand a long war. China is a big country with vast territory, rich resources, a large population and plenty of soldiers, and is capable of sustaining a long war. Fourth, because the wars waged by the two sides are different by nature, Japan has meager international support because it is in the wrong, while China has abundant support because it is in the right.

These four basic characteristics gave rise to two contrasts between China and Japan: One was the contrast between the wrong and the weak and the other was the contrast between a small, retrogressive country with meager help and a big, progressive country with abundant support. The first contrast determined that war could not be avoided and the China could not be quickly beaten. The latter contrast determined that China could turn from the weak to the strong and win final victory, while Japan inevitably would turn from the strong to the weak and suffer defeat in the end. Based on the inevitable trend of the development and changes in these contrasts, Chairman Mao scientifically anticipated that the long process of the protracted war would pass through the three stage of the strategic defensive, the strategic stalemate and the strategic offensive. "The War of Resistance against Japan is a protracted war, and the final victory will be China's. These are our conclusions." The history of the eight years of the war of resistance has effectively proved that the scientific vision of Chairman Mao is completely consistent with the objective laws governing the development of things.

The theory of national subjugation and the theory of swift victory that are antagonistic to Chairman Mao's correct concept of protracted war, stand for idealism and metaphysics on the question of war. The Kuomintang reactionaries, represented by Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek belonged to the group of those who believed in the theory of national subjugation. Proceeding from their reactionary class stand and world outlook, they saw only this contradiction that the enemy was strong and we were weak. They exaggerated as the foundation of all problems and arrived at the preposterous conclusion that "China is bound to be subjugated." The Wang Ching-wei clique capitulated to the Japanese and became shameful traitors. Although the Chiang Kai-shek clique was forced into offering resistance to Japan, it nevertheless consistently played a passive part in the war of resistance but actively suppressed the Communists, and had never called off their activities in secretly dealing with the Japanese invaders. Meanwhile, there was within the Party a tendency to subscribe to the idea that the Kuomintang was very strong, and to pin the hope in the war of resistance on the Kuomintang. These people had basically forgotten this contradiction that the enemy was strong and we were weak and that the Kuomintang was reactionary and corrupt, and they groundlessly disseminated the "theory of swift victory" as thought "Japan were not good enough for one blow." The theory of national subjugation gave rise to the tendency of compromise and the theory of swift victory produced the tendency to slight the enemy. If these two erroneous

tendencies were followed, it could only lead to military defeat and national subjugation. Although the theory of national subjugation and the theory of swift victory were different form of expression, they both departed from the actual conditions, and their methods of looking at problems were subjective and one-sided. They either made subjective ravings at random, or only based themselves on a profile or the temporary manifestation of a problem and subjectively exaggerated it and looked upon it as the whole. They both failed to grasp the essence of things from the totality of contradictions. In "On Protracted War" Chairman Mao sternly repudiated these two kinds of erroneous views, thoroughly dissected their ideological sources and pointed out: "Epistemologically speaking, the sources of all erroneous views on war lies in idealist and mechanistic tendencies on the question."

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao basically did not understand the characteristics and the laws of the War of Resistance against Japan. Following the Right-opportunist line of Wang Ming, he advocated cooperation with the Kuomintang to fight major battles and wage regular warfare. This was another exposure of his idealist and metaphysical world outlook and methodology. This war and that war, and the different stages of development of the same war, all embody contradictions of different nature. This determines that the form of a war should not be invariable, and we should proceed from objective reality and adopt the compatible forms of war in accordance with the different conditions and characteristics. Throughout the period of the War of Resistance against Japan, "the primary or important forms are mobile warfare and guerrilla warfare." During the stage of strategic defensive, mobile warfare was primary and guerrilla warfare and positional warfare were supplementary. During the stage of strategic stalemate, guerrilla warfare was primary and mobile warfare and positional warfare were supplementary. During the stage of strategic offensive, mobile warfare had risen to become primary and positional warfare and guerrilla warfare supplementary. These were the correct forms of warfare set forth by Chairman Mao according to the concrete conditions of the wax and wane of the strength of the enemy and ourselves. Without analyzing the different concrete conditions in the various stages of the War of Resistance against Japan, Lin Piao advocated the fighting of major battles and the waging of regular warfare. This was completely divorced from reality. Chairman Mao repudiated the erroneous tendency to slight guerrilla warfare and to go one-sidedly after regular warfare. He pointed out: "They should not think their status lowered because they fight fewer big battles and for the time being do not appear as national heroes." This erroneous view of Lin Piao in military affairs was politically inseparable from his Right-opportunist line. His so-called major battles and regular warfare had to rely on the Kuomintang to do the fighting.

On the eve of the second surging tide against communism whipped up by Chiang Kai-shek, Lin Piao still shamelessly advocated that "all progressive forces in the country should rally around the Central Government headed by the supreme commander Chiang Kai-shek." He saw only the superficial superiority in numbers of the Kuomintang army, but failed

to see its corrupt nature. He saw only the temporary phenomenon of the inferiority in numbers of the Chinese Communist Party and the army under its leadership, but failed to see the essence of their high quality, the progressive forces they represented and their unlimited prospects for development. Actually, it was precisely the 8th Route Army and the New Fourth Army which became the main force in the Chinese War of Resistance against Japan, and which played the decisive role in holding in check and attacking more than 60 percent of the Japanese invading army and more than 95 percent of the puppet army, in saving the nation from the peril of subjugation and in winning the struggle of the war of resistance. On the other hand, it was precisely under the "supreme command" of Chiang Kai-shek that the Kuomintang army took flight at the sight of the Japanese invaders, retreated all the way from Lukouch'iao to Kweichow Province and permitted large expanses of the motherland to fall into enemy hands. Very evidently, if we had relied on the Kuomintang to fight major battles and wage regular warfare as Lin Piao suggested, we could only lose all hope for the great War of Resistance against Japan. Idealism and mechanicalism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the disruption of the subjective and the objective, and the separation of knowledge from reality. Be they the Kuomintang reactionaries or Wang Ming, Lin Piao and company who had wormed their way into the Party, besides their class origin, the erroneous lines and policies they put forward and carried out during the War of Resistance against Japan were, epistemologically speaking, all in contravention of the epistemological line of dialectical materialism.

II

The epistemology of dialectical materialism stresses the interdependence of knowledge and practice, and the need to make the subjective guidance of war conform to the laws of the objective external world. This draws a line of demarcation with all kinds of idealism. Meanwhile, the epistemology of idealist materialism also lays emphasis on man's subjective dynamic role in war and this also draws a line of demarcation with all kinds of metaphysics.

Since objective laws are inherent in, essential to and necessarily linked with the course of development of things, should men negatively and passively adapt themselves to objective environments? No. Marxism holds that man is required to acquire knowledge of the laws of the objective world not only for the purpose of explaining the world, but also for actively transforming the world with such knowledge of objective laws. The conscious dynamic role is a characteristic of the human race. This kind of characteristic is particularly strongly manifested in war. Chairman Mao says, "The stage of action for commanders in a war must be built upon objective possibilities, but on the stage they can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." In the process of war, changes in the strength and weakness and the results of victory and defeat between the opposing sides have naturally to be decided by the military, political, economic and geographical conditions of both sides, the nature of the war each side is waging and the

international support each enjoys. However, these objective conditions provide only the possibility of victory or defeat. In order to achieve the possibility of victory, it is necessary to have a correct concept and make subjective efforts. Only when people put forward the correct plans, general and specific policies, strategy and tactics in accordance with the objective facts and organize effective war action on the basis of them could the climatic and victorious final act of war be staged.

During the two stages of the strategic defensive and the strategic stalemate in the War of Resistance against Japan, the strength of the enemy and our weakness decided that we were strategically situated in the position of "protracted defensive warfare on interior lines." However, that did not mean that our side had only the ability to defend ourself without the ability to hit back, and could only stay forever in the passive position of waiting to be attacked. On the contrary, the passive position could be turned into one affording initiative through subjective efforts, when presenting his general strategic concept of protracted war, Chairman Mao at the same time also laid down this concrete strategic concept of "offensive within defense, quick decisions within a protracted war, exterior lines within interior lines." This concept was for the purpose of inducing people into fully bringing man's subjective dynamic role into play when confronted by a strong enemy, and transforming the situation in which the enemy was strong and we were weak to win final victory. We know that although the enemy was strong, his attacking a vast country with a small force would expose many weak spots and leave many mistakes which we could exploit. He had occupied vast areas of China, but there was too much for him to hold and too much for him to defend. We could make use of our strong point in having plenty of troops and a vast country to make our way to the rear of the enemy and open up a wide theater of war. We could adopt flexible mobile warfare and guerrilla warfare to concentrate a superior force in specific campaigns and battles for encircling and attacking the enemy and carrying out "quick-decision offensive warfare on exterior lines." In this way we would become stronger and the enemy weaker in a specific theater of war, take the offensive and turn the enemy into the defensive, and gain the initiative and force the enemy into a passive position. The accumulation of these positions affording initiative in which we were superior in part could gradually change in totality the situation in which the enemy was strong and we were weak, bring about the transformation of the war situation in a direction favorable to us but unfavorable to the enemy, and finally achieve the goal of completely defeating the enemy through the stage of strategic counter-offensive.

Fundamentally speaking, bringing man's subjective dynamic role into play in the revolution war means bringing the subjective dynamic role of the broad masses of the people into play. In "On Protracted War," Chairman Mao has advanced the truthful remarks that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory" and that "it is people, not things, that are decisive." Chairman Mao also points out: "The anti-Japanese war is being waged to drive out imperialism and transform the old China into a new China: This can be achieved only when the whole Chinese people

are mobilized and full scope is given to their conscious dynamic role in resisting Japan." The revolutionary war is a war of the masses, and it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them. In emphasizing the decisive role of practice toward knowledge, Marxist philosophy mainly refers to the revolutionary practice of the people. Correct military lines, strategic concepts and principles of operation invariably come from summing up the actual experience of the masses. At the same time, only by bringing them back among the people for practice can we test whether or not they are correct, translate them into mass actions, and change them into a great material force that is invincible and ever victorious. Divorced from the masses, they are but academic talks and there is no means of discussing correct guidance and victory for the war. Chairman Mao's military line, concepts and principles which give concentrated expression to the wisdom and experience of the masses, are consistent with the objective laws governing the development of war. It was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct political line and military line that the people of various nationalities throughout the country rose up in vigor to take part in the war of resistance, gave full play to their conscious dynamic role, and launched the great people's war inside and outside the Great Wall and north and south of the Yangtze. The tunnel warfare, mining warfare and sparrow warfare created by the masses of the people brought their enormous power into play. As a result, before the millions of Chinese people who had risen to their feet, the Japanese invaders behaved like a wild bull charging into a ring of fire and were finally burned to death in the holocaust of the people's war.

As determined by his reactionary world outlook and methodology, Lin Piao was bound to regard the people as worthless and ignore the incomparable upsurge of activism and initiative on the part of the people in the War of Resistance against Japan. He nonsensically said, "The people are not discussing the War of Resistance against Japan and about the Communist Party everyday." "They have their livelihood to think about and we also have our own affairs to think about." This was not only a shameless slander of the masses of the people but also a free admission of his stand against the people. In Lin Piao's view, what decided the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan were not the correct line and the masses of the people, but the so-called "military geniuses" like himself and the "supreme commander" Chiang Kai-shek whom he worshipped. Right and wrong and black and white were turned completely upside down. However, his contempt for dialecticism could not go unpunished. History has not only proclaimed the victory of Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war and the defeat of the Japanese invaders, but has also proclaimed at the same time the complete bankruptcy of Lin Piao's idealist historical concept. Chairman Mao points out in "On Protracted War" that the mistakes of some people "are fundamental mistakes of a consistent nature, and they are difficult to correct." Taking a general look at the whole history of Lin Piao, it could be clearly seen that he was precisely a person of this kind.

In the article "On Protracted War," the great thought of Chairman Mao is using the epistemology of dialectic materialism to direct the war is of universal significance toward guiding the victorious development of our revolutionary work. In making revolution and carrying out construction, like fighting a battle, we must bring man's subjective dynamic role into full play, maintain high revolutionary enthusiasm and be full of revolutionary zeal. But at the same time, we also must adopt a scientific attitude and strive to learn and grasp the objective laws. As the revolutionary situation is constantly developing and changing, we must, in the practical activities of the revolution, keep on summing up experience and studying new problems so that our own thoughts and actions could keep up with the demands of the changing new situation. Having done this, we can properly handle all kinds of contradictions, correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies, and constantly win new victories.

* * *

The Idea of the People's War Is a Magic Weapon for Overcoming the Enemy To Achieve Victory

by

the Party Branch of the 9th Company of a Certain Unit of the Kwangtung Provincial Military District

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 29, 1974)

Our company unit was reorganized from a militia company in the Northeast in August 1947. Looking back over the course of fighting before and after the formation of the company unit and especially the scene of our participation in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns and the life of struggle in defense of the shoulder to shoulder with the militiamen after liberation, we deeply feel that Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the people's war is forever our magic weapon for overcoming the enemy to win victory. For the sake of achieving his criminal aim in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism, the renegade and national traitor Lin Piao vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war and interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. He really deserved more than his death!

The implementation of the system of armed forces based on the three-in-one combination of field armies, local troops and militiamen is the application of the mass line which Chairman Mao consistently adheres to in military affairs. The practice of the revolutionary war tells us that with only militiamen but not a powerful army of the people, we cannot fight a decisive battle of strategic significance and annihilate the main force of the enemy. With only the army but not the cooperation of the militia, the army will become a "one-arm general." In those war years, each major campaign saw two large forces advancing shoulder to shoulder: one being the People's Liberation Army, and the other a contingent of militiamen that drove carts, bore stretchers and steered ships and boats. However, Lin Piao despised the masses and opposed the system of "three-in-one" combination of armed forces, the organization of local armed forces and the organization of the militia. In essence, this was to undermine the "foundation of our army in a vain attempt to turn our army into a stream without its fountainhead and a tree without roots.

Practice shows that the militia not only fought in coordination with the main forces in war but also provided the PLA with ample manpower as a source of conscripti n. In the three years of the liberation war in the Northeast, 1,000,000 militiamen had joined the colors, thus enabling our army to rapidly expand. Because the militiamen were the outstanding elements among the masses of the people, they had high or political consciousness and a burning desire to annihilate the enemy and give creditable performances. Most of them had gone through fighting and military training and possessed certain military qualities. Therefore, once put in uniform, they became a strong fighting force.

This was so with our company unit. One month and more after its formation, it participated in the Luantung Battle and accomplished its combat assignments with flying colors. At that time, our company's main assignment was to cut off the communication and transportation line that enabled the enemy in North China to come to the aid of the Northeast and the enemy in the Northeast to escape to the south. This was called for fighting in coordination with the main forces. The railroad was the lifeline of the Kuomintang reactionary troops, and the enemy put the railway and the area along the line under heavy guard. The commanders and fighters of our company brought into play the guerrilla tactics of a militia company, and appeared and disappeared like demons to disrupt the enemy's railroad communications and transportation, thus causing great difficulties to the enemy troops in sending reinforcements and obtaining military supplies, and effectively fighting in coordination with our main forces to annihilate the enemy. In December, 1948, our company was ordered to go to the south of the Great Wall to participate in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and was given the assignment of a "dagger" company to attack Tientsin. As soon as the general offensive was launched, the fighters flexibly and ingeniously applied their well-practiced skills and rapidly demolished one barbed wire barrier after another and blasted away one pillbox after another with explosives. The company unit really thrust like a dagger straight into the heart of the enemy--the command headquarters. The command of the enemy was thrown into disarray, thus paving a way for our troops from the rear and making contribution to the liberation of Tientsin. In this battle, many comrades performed meritorious services and received awards. The company gloriously received from the army Party committee the glorious title of "always the victor in battle and the conquerer in attack."

After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the organization of the militia in our country entered a new historical period. Should contingents of militiamen still be organized in a big way? Based on the Marxist state doctrine, Chairman Mao again and again clearly pointed out that it was necessary to "organize contingents of militiamen in a big way," "turn the entire population into a military force" and have militia work properly "implemented in three respects." This clearly pointed out the road forward for militia building. However, out of his wolfish ambition for counter-revolutionary restoration, Lin Piao realized that the powerful and fully conscious militia armed force was a serious obstacle to his usurping Party leadership and seizing state power. He tried his utmost to oppose the militia system, and nonsensically said that "the militia is useless" and that "the militia is out of date." He also wildly cried, "Why organize so many contingents of militiamen?" This fully exposed the reactionary features of Lin Piao.

Is the militia useless and out of date after all? Is it necessary to organize contingents of militiamen in a big way? The facts are the best answers. Since the founding of the people's republic, our company has successively undertaken the tasks of bandit suppression, standing guard, construction, coastal defense, getting prepared against war, etc. Because the Party branch saw the importance of strengthening militia building and

energetically helped the local Party organizations to keep a proper grip on the organization of militia contingents, the company received the energetic support of the broad masses of militiamen and the people in the completion of every task.

After 1968, our company was ordered and assigned to defend the coastal front. The Party branch of the company took the initiative to establish links with the Chelang brigade in the garrison area and put militia work on the work agenda of the Party branch of its own accord. It took the initiative to help the brigade operate a political evening school for militiamen, thus raising the militiamen's theoretical level and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. It also constantly invited old cadres and old poor peasants to recount to the militiamen the history of villages, families and the two-line struggle history so as to raise the militiamen's awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. It constantly sent military guidance groups to help the militia battalions carry out military training so as to improve the military skills of the militia. It constantly carried out joint training for armymen and civilians together with the militia battalions so as to acquaint them with the combat program. The broad masses of people consciously defended the coastal of the motherland in coordination with the army units, thus making tremendous contributions toward safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the militiamen left for the high seas to fish, they kept watch over events at sea as they were engaged in production. Once, a fishing boat of the brigade, while fishing, detected an enemy boat attempting to carry out sabotage activities against our country. It immediately signaled to the three other fishing boats to give pursuit. In the battle, the militiamen carried forward the heroic and rugged spirit of fearing no sacrifice, waged a violent struggle against the class enemy, and won victory by completely annihilating the enemy. The Party committee of a higher level awarded the militia battalion a first-class order of merit for the collective.

The militiamen acted in this way, and so were the broad masses of the people. Whenever they just noticed something suspicious, the masses immediately made a report and took the initiative to offer cooperation. The facts fully showed that the militia has played a major role in opposing imperialist subversion and aggression and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and that we must organize contingents of militiamen in a big way. Lin Piao vainly attempted to oppose with all ways and means Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war through the abolition of the militia system so as to attain the criminal aim of restoring capitalism. This is daydreaming and wishful thinking. Since the founding of the people's republic, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the militia system has been further implemented and the militia organizations have been further consolidated. The militia has developed into a powerful armed force made up of millions of revolutionary people spread all over urban and rural areas. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the people's war is radiating even more dazzling brilliance.

The practice of revolutionary wars and struggles tells us that the army is the backbone of the people's war and the militiamen and the broad masses of the people form the foundation of the people's war. We must thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's crime in opposing Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war, energetically strengthen the build-up of the militia and make still greater contributions toward defending and building the motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION IN MEDICINE

Shanghai First Medical College Starts Correspondence Course in Medicine

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 27, 1974)

(By our own correspondent) Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Shanghai First Medical College, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "New China must think of the youths and be concerned over the growth of the younger generation," has started correspondence education in medicine for the Shangjao Administrative District in Kiangsi and the Hsi-shuang-pan-na T'ai Autonomous Chou in Yunnan. This is warmly welcomed by the educated youths.

The broad masses of educated youths in Shangjao Administrative District and the Hsi-shuang-pan-na Autonomous Chou have longed for the mastery of medical and health knowledge so that they could prevent and treat diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. They enthusiastically enrolled for participation in study through correspondence. The Shanghai First Medical College originally planned to enroll students only in three hsien in the Shangjao Administrative District but later, this plan was enlarged and over 1,230 students were enrolled in eleven hsien. In the various hsien of the Hsi-shuang-pan-na T'ai Autonomous Chou, a total of 1,000 students were enrolled. For the purpose of enabling the students and part-time teachers to get hold of textbooks and teaching materials at an early date, the teachers sent by the medical college carried them on their shoulders or with their hands to everyone's door from hsien to hsien. In order to make proper preparations for lessons together with the part-time teachers, they also gave students face-to-face instructions by running short-term training classes. Undeterred by tough labor and hazards, these teachers often walked back and forth several tens of li. In day time, they conducted classes for the students lessons and in the evening, they gave lantern slide shows to give them supplemental instructions. They also squeezed time out of their own tight work schedule to prevent and treat diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths. The local poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths praised them as good doctors and good teachers sent by Chairman Mao and expressed thanks for Chairman Mao's warm solicitude.

Through the practice of correspondence education in over four months, the teachers of the Shanghai First Medical College came to understand that in order to run well correspondence education, it was imperative to firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, take the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as the key link and strive to do a good job in changing the thinking of students. When teaching anatomy at a teaching point in Hsi-shuang-pan-na, they joined the students in indignantly accusing the bourgeoisie of the criminal act in taking the laboring people as living specimens. In a lecture on epidemic disease, they recounted to the students the tearful history of the laboring people who suffered a pathetic fate and deep grief from the three major outbreaks of malaria in Yunnan before liberation. When teaching surgery, they again criticized the ugly

thought of the bourgeois in seeking fame and gain with a "scalpel." The students received a profound education and firmly expressed the determination to occupy the medical battlefront for the revolution, for the poor and lower-middle peasants and for the proletariat and to properly acquire medical and health knowhow for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of working as part-time teachers, doctor Wang Yü-tung of the Health Clinic of the Hsüts'un commune in Wuyüan hsien, Kiangsi, and barefoot doctor Yeh Chung-sheng of a brigade organized the students to study Chairman Mao's intruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," discussed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line since the great cultural revolution, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line, discussed the vivid examples of changes in the development of rural medical and health undertakings, and combined their own practice with a talk on acquired insights. They also organized the study of the deeds of such advanced persons as Li Yüeh-hua, etc., thus enabling the students to receive education and raise their awareness.

In order to run well correspondence education, it is imperative to rely on the masses under the leadership of the Party, give full play to the positive role of part-time teachers, draw on local materials according to local conditions, and run the school industriously and thriftily. This approach giving more prominent results. Many hsien in the Shangjao Administrative District of Kiangsi have created very useful experience in this respect. Their method is to organize a study group with the commune or the adjoining brigades taken as a unit, and to organize private study and discuss according to the progress of teaching. In accordance with the different conditions in the busy and slack farming seasons, a concentrated effort is made every fortnight or month with the part-time teachers of the commune hospital giving supplemental instruments and performing practical work in hospital, thus raising through practice the students' medical knowledge and ability for taking up practical work. In light of the features of the rural and mountainous areas, as some part-time teachers conducted class for the students on traditional Chinese medicine and medicinal herbs, they combined their experience in preventing and treating diseases and concocting medicinal herbs for the poor and lower-middle peasants with the compilation of an anthology of medicinal herbs and effective prescriptions, with due consideration given to the recurrent diseases, the variety of medicinal herbs and other conditions in the area. They also led the students to the mountains to collect medicinal herbs and prepare various medicinal herb specimens. This helped the students to study and discern specimens, and better results were obtained.

In the course of teaching, the Yunnan class on "preventive medicine" adopted the methods of combining the spot with the area and face-to-face instruction with correspondence instruction, study through medical practice, etc., to enable the students to acquire medical knowledge and also to accomplish better the combat tasks. After acquiring

knowledge for the prevention and treatment of recurrent diseases, taking advantage of the leisure hours on Sundays, the students led by the teachers braved the scorching sun and the summer heat to walk tens of li on foot to give mobile medical treatment and conduct teaching at the basic level. What was taught in the classroom was combined with the prevention and treatment of diseases at basic level, so that students could work and study at the same time. This approach was hailed by the basic-level leadership and the masses.

Over the past few months, the correspondence education provided by the Shanghai Medical College has further cemented the ties between the school (Hospital) and society. The students are enabled to gradually change the previous situation of not understanding the countryside and back of acquaintance with the rural conditions. Meanwhile, many very important scientific research subjects have been provided, thus giving impetus to the favorable development of the revolution in medical education and the revolution in medicine and public health.

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NATIONAL FINE ARTS AND PHOTO EXHIBITION

National Fine Arts and Photo Exhibitions Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

the national exhibition of fine arts, the exhibition of paintings by workers of shanghai, yangchuan and luta, the national exhibition of photographic art and the photographic exhibition on the hsisha islands in the south china sea closed here on november 30 after a two-month run. these exhibitions were sponsored by the cultural group under the state council in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the exhibitions demonstrated in a penetrating way the great victories won on all fronts in china under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and revealed the vigorous development of china's fine arts and photographic art.

these exhibitions, which opened on october 1, drew well over one million visitors.

the fine arts exhibitions mirrored the new outlook of the chinese people who are united in struggle and advancing from victory to victory in high morale. visitors saw from the works on display that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the people of all nationalities in the country, united as one and marching in step, are deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. a scene of enthusiastic study and criticism is prevailing in the cities, countryside and frontier areas, and new socialist things are emerging one after another. the paintings vividly reflect these salient features of our time.

workers, peasants and soldiers who saw the art exhibitions agreed that they covered a wide range of subjects treated in a great variety of forms and that they attained a new level in both ideological content and artistic quality. many of the works are marked by their clear-cut presentation of the themes, spirited portrayal of the images depicted and use of bright colours, with a great deal of innovations and developments in technical treatment. what impressed the visitors still more was the fact that a number of portraits of typical characters showing both their individual personality and their identification with the masses had been created thanks to the painters' conscientious study and application of the experience gained in creating the revolutionary model theatrical productions and of the principle on typification in literary and artistic creation set forth by chairman mao.

the tri-city exhibition of workers' paintings, with its galaxy of glittering blossoms of art, lent particular splendour to the china art gallery. here people saw that the workers, peasants and soldiers are not only the heroes in the paintings but are the very creators of these works of art. many visitors said with appreciation that the art gallery had really become a gallery of the workers, peasants and soldiers. using their painting brushes, worker-painters in shanghai, yangchuan and luta composed one enthusiastic ode after another to the present era and created a great socialist art. this fact shows convincingly that once the working class assumes ascendancy over the position of fine arts, it will emancipate the art of painting from the confine of a handful of "painting masters" and bring a complete new look to the realm of arts.

the 1974 national photographic art exhibition and the photographic exhibition on the hsisha islands in the south china sea, which faithfully recorded the great victories of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius during the past year and reflected the heroic deeds of the chinese people in building socialism by hard work and self-reliance and their struggle to defend the sacred territory of the motherland, drew warm praises from workers, peasants and soldiers.

the exhibitions showed the heartening results won by the chinese photographers who have gone deep into reality, made bold creations and used various skills of photographic art to portray the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. some of the works at the photographic exhibition on the hsisha islands, that lively depict the heroism of the sons and daughters of hsisha in safeguarding and building these islands, provided tremendous inspiration to the viewers.

works by amateur worker-peasant-soldier photographers made up a fairly big portion of the photos on exhibition. these works, militant and true to life, strongly impressed the visitors. the emergence of large numbers of amateur worker-peasant-soldier photographers has infused fresh blood into the ranks of photographers in china and it shows that photography is flourishing in this country with an endless flow of promising new-comers.

to meet the demands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the national photographic art exhibition, the photographic exhibition on the hsisha islands in the south china sea, and the exhibition of paintings by workers of shanghai, yangchuan and luta will be put on an exhibition tour of other parts of the country.

MODEL PLA FIGHTERS

Story of a Shoulder Pole

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 1, 1974)

the chinese people's liberation army fighters guarding the yang lien-ti bridge on the lunghai railway have an old shoulder pole that they have treasured for 23 years.

ever since 1951, the guards have to carry water and daily necessities for an old childless couple living near by and they have passed this on, as a tradition, from one company to another.

the yang lien-ti bridge spans a one hundred metres deep gorge in the funiu (subduing the bulls) mountains in honan province, central china.

in august 1949, when china's war of liberation was still raging, a young p.l.a. man, yang lien-ti, a fine example of a communist party member, together with his fellow fighters of the railway corps, defied extreme danger, climbed up the piers of the bridge which had been damaged by the retreating kuomintang reactionaries, and, working with a will continuously for three days and nights, repaired the bridge ahead of schedule. yang lien-ti was awarded the title of "heroic climber". later he died in action in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. to honour the heroism of this martyr to the people's cause, the ministry of railways named the bridge after him.

in the spring of 1951, the fourth company of a p.l.a. unit came to guard the yang lien-ti bridge. taking yang lien-ti as their model, they established close ties with the people living in the locality. visiting nearby railway workers' families, they found that a bridge maintenance worker named ma liang-yu had to fetch water every day from the foot of a hill to the top of the hill where he lived with his elderly wife who was in her fifties. the p.l.a. men decided to perform this chore for the old couple as part of their determination to carry forward the glorious people's army tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly.

ever since then, the old couple have never had to worry about having enough drinking water at home, either in the broiling summer weather or in the dead of winter.

one winter's day, after days of non-stop snowing when the funiu mountains were snow-bound, the

p.l.a. men carried the shoulder pole half a kilometre to a deep gully and broke the ice to get water. as they brought the water in the old couple said, with no little excitement, "it's not simply water you're bringing to our home but the warmth of kith and kin."

the area suffered a long spell of drought the year before last. the stream at the foot of the hill dried up, so the men climbed mountains to search for springs. after several days of searching, they found a small spring in a rocky mountain, and they carried the spring water in triumph to the home of the old worker.

in the twentythree long years, one company after another came and went; on each transfer, the shoulder pole was formally handed on to the new-comers. the thirtieth bearer of the pole was lo yu-cheng, the leader of the fourth squad of the fifth company. before he was demobilized in february 1973, he got the soldiers of his squad together to study chairman mao's line on army building and review the army's glorious tradition of cherishing the people. talking about the shoulder pole, lo yu-cheng said: "it may seem insignificant, but it embodies our army's fine tradition. we must never stop doing good things for the people exclamation"

hei shun-he, a fighter of the fourth company 23 years ago and now deputy director of the political department of the unit, still often comes to carry water as he did in the old days.

besides carrying water, the fighters also buy food and other things for the old couple, who are now in their seventies. they read them newspapers and study together with them. sometimes they carry the old folks on their backs to a film show. the old worker, on his part, gives the young people class education by telling them about his past suffering and his present happiness.

once, when the old man fell ill, the soldiers quickly called in a doctor. one fighter volunteered to travel to the nearest clinic to get some necessary medicine while others attended by his bedside in turn until he returned to normal health.

the old worker frequently recalls the experience of his in the old society. at one time before liberation, when he was a labourer working on the western section of the lunghai railway, he collapsed from over-exhaustion. when he came to, the reactionary kuomintang military overseer forced him to continue working and hit him when he faltered. he still carries scars on his back from the beatings he received. the old man points to the sharp contrast between the past and present and declares: "the people's army led by chairman mao is really fine exclamation"

WHEAT BREEDING

Peasant Seed-Breeder in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 1, 1974)

an ordinary member of a people's commune is lecturing on wheat breeding in northwest china's kansu agricultural university. his lectures have been warmly received by teachers and students of the agronomy department, including professors with dozens of years of teaching experience.

li chih-chi, now in his fifties, is a production team leader in the chingchuan people's commune on the outskirts of yumen city, kansu province. the peasant scientific experimental group led by him has bred 42 fine strains. among them is an outstanding wheat strain called "yumen no. 1" which bears big, solid ears, is resistant to lodging and stands up well to the inclement weather of the altitudes. it has been popularized in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have fired his enthusiasm for breeding and popularizing good strains for the revolution. he has evolved eight other strains in the "yumen" series and has gone on from natural crossbreeding to artificial hybridization and other modern methods. as a result, winter wheat thrives in this highland area, once considered unsuitable for its cultivation. this provides conditions for multiple cropping. he has also selected and bred good strains of broad bean, soya bean and sesame.

li chih-chi has been warmly praised by the party and people for his noteworthy achievements in scientific experiment. he attended national or provincial conferences on agricultural research on many occasions. government departments concerned have helped him sum up and spread his advanced experience, and he has often gone elsewhere to pass on his skill and give guidance on scientific farming.

li chih-chi was born in a landless poor peasant family. he began working as a cowherd for a landlord at the age of nine. his elder brother, a hired hand on a landlord's farm, was pressganged by the kuomintang reactionaries. compelled to flee his home, li chih-chi tramped several hundred kilometres begging all the way to yumen, where he toiled as a farmhand for landlords in busy farming seasons or throughout the year until liberation.

the founding of new china elevated the working people to the status of masters of the country. li chih-chi too began a new life and was elected production team leader after the people's commune was founded. the production team is hemmed in by gobi desert on three sides while the other side is blocked by the chilien mountain which is covered with snow all the year round. the place is 2,400 metres above sea level, the climate is harsh and the soil is poor. in the old days, the land was worked by backward methods of extensive farming with meagre returns. grain output somewhat increased after liberation but the level of farming on the whole remained relatively low until a few years ago.

ever since he was elected production team leader, li chih-chi always had in mind the question of how to change the backward state of farm production in his village. chairman mao's 1963 statement "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country" showed him the way. he formed a scientific experimental group with some other poor and lower-middle peasants. they started with large-scale farmland construction work and experiments in soil improvement to transform the basic farming conditions, while introducing fine strains from other places for observation, comparison and research.

in 1965 a commune member discovered in the wheat fields an exceptionally big ear which li chih-chi kept as an invaluable find. the following year, he sowed the 62 seeds from the ear on his experimental plot. he carefully observed the plants in the different stages of growth, from sprouting, tillering, earing to flowering, and took notes in detail. he went to the plot several times a day, and took timely and appropriate measures to ensure the sturdy growth of the plants. after three years of hard work, a new good wheat strain named "yumen no. 1" was evolved. the strain has now been popularized in many places with a consistent average yield of six tons per hectare. its yield in southern kansu and inner mongolia surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare.

reports on the new strain's greater success elsewhere than in its birth place spurred li chih-chi's efforts to intensify field management and improve local farming conditions. as a result, his experimental group harvested 14 tons of wheat on two hectares of land and this year went on to reap eight tons per hectare on their experimental plot.

in july this year, he was invited to lecture in the agronomy department in the kansu agricultural university. in reply to the congratulations showered upon him,

he said with deep emotion: "i toiled like a beast of burden in the old society. but for new china, but for the education i received from the communist party and chairman mao, how could i ever do any scientific research? i owe all my success to our party and chairman mao."

today, in socialist new china, li chih-chi is but one of the many peasant seed-breeding experts who have developed fine strains of various crops which are being used throughout the country.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Region Reports Big Grain, Cotton, Edible Oil Harvests

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 1, 1974)

cadres and people's commune members of hantan region, one of the major grain and cotton producers in north china, wrested rich harvests in the teeth of natural disasters this year. average yield of grain per hectare surpassed the 3-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. per-hectare output of both grain and cotton was 20 percent more than that of the record year of 1973. production of oil-bearing crops also increased considerably.

ten out of the 16 counties and cities in the region registered a growth of about 750 kilogrammes of grain per hectare. hohengcheng production brigade, an advanced unit which reaped a high yield of 12 tons per hectare last year, achieved a still better harvest this year. some low-yielding production brigades also reported good grain harvests this year after building water conservancy projects on a large scale. eleven counties and cities topped the 3-ton target per hectare this year as against four counties and cities last year.

the region fulfilled the agricultural tax and state purchase quotas 20 days earlier this year than last.

there was little rain in the region for 9 months last winter and spring. but the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius imbued the cadres and commune members with greater enthusiasm for socialism. in the revolutionary spirit that man's will conquers nature, they waged a stubborn struggle against the long dry spell. they braved bitter cold or scorching heat

to dig canals and sink wells and build dams to conserve stream water. they added 66,600 hectares of irrigated land. now, more than 60 percent of the cropland in the region is brought under irrigation.

this year hantan region dispatched well over 12,000 cadres to work at selected grassroots units where they did farm work with the commune members. this gave a fillip to agricultural production.

Good Grain Harvest Gathered on Sunghua-Nunchiang Plain in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 2, 1974)

a good autumn grain harvest has been gathered on the plain drained by the sunghua river and the nunchiang river in northeast china, a commodity grain base. overcoming natural calamities, commune peasants won fresh rises in output on the basis of a year-to-year increase. the crops exceeded last year by 10-20 per cent in many counties and communes.

despite the fertile soil on the plain, annual temperature averages only 1-2 degrees centigrade. the frost-free period lasts about 120 days. natural disasters are frequent, including drought, waterlogging, windstorms, hail and frost.

in early summer this year, the worst hailstorm in several decades hit the autumn crop fields in more than a dozen counties. with a militancy heightened in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the cadres and commune members took up the challenge of nature. in payen, the worst hit county, the autumn crops of more than 40,000 hectares of land were ruined by hail. over 130,000 people, including whole families, turned out for resowing and replanting. lightly affected communes and production brigades actively supported seriously affected ones. members of the hsichi commune delivered 40,000 seedlings to the lincheng commune by tractors and carts and helped with the planting. in about a week, all the fields in the county were replanted with seedlings. throught careful field management, the county won a 15 per cent rise in per unit grain yield over last year.

about a dozen counties in the western part of the plain received no saturating rain for over 100 days around spring sowing time. local cadres and commune members battled in the revolutionary spirit of "the

worse the drought, the greater our drive". they made full use of the rivers, reservoirs and ponds and tapped underground water sources. several thousand wells, including pump-wells, were operated day and night to irrigate the fields. where no water sources were available, people carried water to the fields by carts and shoulder-poles to extend the sown area. all this minimized the effects of the drought and helped winning a good autumn harvest.

more water conservancy projects have been built on the plain since last winter. a 184-kilometre canal completed in the northern part of the plain is providing irrigation for over 21,000 hectares of land.

SPORTS

China's 1974 Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 1, 1974)

china's 1974 national table tennis tournament held in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, closed on november 29 after ten days' keen competition.

peking's "a" team was champion and the "august 1" team runner-up in men's team event. heilungkiang and shantung ranked first and second in women's team event.

wang wen-jung of hopei province and kuo yao-hua of fukien province won first and second place in men's singles event. lin mei-chun of kwangtung province and yen kuei-li of peking were champion and runner-up in women's singles event.

the tournament opened on november 20. participating in it were 86 representative teams from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army. among the 379 men and women table tennis players of han, hui, uighur, chuang and other nationalities were veterans who had taken part in international championships many times and new recruits who had distinguished themselves in mass sports activities. the average age of men players was 20 and of women players 19.

after their arrival in nanning, the table tennis players conscientiously studied the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee, made deep criticism of lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, repudiated the practice of seeking

medals at the expense of sportsmanship, and further raised their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and playing under the motto of "friendship first, competition second". they had joint practising sessions before contests and pooled their heads after to sum up experience. an atmosphere of unity and learning from each other and making common progress prevailed during the tournament.

wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the party committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other leading members attended the final of the team events.

the team of honan province won third place in men's team event while kwangtung's "a" team was third place winner in women's team event. both ku chen-chiang of liaoning province and fu yung-shih of heilungkiang province won third place in men's singles. both chang teh-ying and li shu-ying of heilungkiang province were third place winners in women's singles.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of China-Albania Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the albanian goodwill delegation for inauguration of china-albania air service. leader of the delegation is luan babameto, minister of communications, and deputy leader is tevta cani, secretary-general of the dibra district people's council.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife were present on the occasion.

present were yang chieh, minister of communications, ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including shen tu, chu hui-fen, yu hung-liang and liu ming.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Holds Talks with Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 30, 1974)

mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian council of ministers, this afternoon held talks with the chinese party and government delegation with yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, as leader and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, as deputy leader.

the talks took place at the building of the central committee of the albanian party of labour.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were members of the chinese delegation keng piao, member of

the chinese communist party central committee and head of the international liaison department of the party central committee; liu chen-hua, alternate member of the party central committee and chinese ambassador to albania; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chuan-chung, deputy section leader of the international liaison department of the party central committee; hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

participating in the talks on the albanian side were haki toska, hysni kapo and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau and secretaries of the albanian party of labour central committee; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers; foto cami, member of the party central committee; and agim popa, head of the foreign department of the party central committee.

the two sides held talks on the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the communist party of china and the albanian party of labour and between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania, as well as on the international situation.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere and reached a complete agreement of views on all questions discussed. this was a vivid demonstration of the great friendship and unbreakable unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples forged by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 30, 1974)

mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian council of ministers, gave a banquet in the "palace of brigades" here this evening in honour of all members of the chinese party and government delegation with yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, as leader and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, as deputy leader.

the banquet was attended by albanian party and government leaders abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, haki toska, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, pilo peristeri and xhafer spahiu; secretary of the party central committee petro dode; vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly muslim pbza and shefqet peci; chairman of the people's assembly iljaz reka; minister of foreign affairs nesti nase; and head of the foreign department of the party central committee agim popa, as well as members of the party central committee and the presidium of the people's assembly and government ministers.

the banquet was also attended by tsung hsi-yun, leader of the chinese workers' delegation, chang chao, leader of the chinese "people's daily" delegation, and diplomats of the chinese embassy.

at the banquet brimming over with enthusiasm and friendship, comrade mehmet shehu and comrade yao wen-yuan proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people, and to the steady development and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity, warmth and friendliness between the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms.

Elbasan Mass Rally Welcomes Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 30, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation with yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, as leader, and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as its deputy leader, this morning visited the construction site of the elbasan metallurgical combine in central albania. they were accorded an extremely warm welcome by the elbasan working people and the workers in the construction site.

accompanying the chinese delegation on the visit were: hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and

secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; koco theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and minister of industry and mining; foto cami, member of the party's central committee; ranman hanku, member of the party's central committee and minister of construction; reiz malile, vice-foreign minister; and others.

red flags fluttered over the construction site of the elbasan metallurgical combine and on the buildings huge posters in chinese and albanian greeted the visitors: "welcome, respected friends", "long live comrade enver hoxha", "long live chairman mao", "long live the unbreakable friendship between albania and china". a festival atmosphere pervaded the construction site where the delegation was warmly welcomed by jashar menzhlxhiu, member of the party's central committee and first secretary of the elbasan district party committee; feruz mataj, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council; eqerem shijaku, director of the general construction administration of the metallurgical combine; goni qemo, first secretary of the construction site party committee; and others. a group of young pioneers presented the delegation with bouquets of flowers. the welcoming masses waiting at the construction site in the heavy rain, holding high the portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the portraits of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, waving the albanian and chinese national flags and banners, warmly applauded and cheered "enver-mao tsetung", "friendship is the guarantee", and "people's china". amateur literary and art workers in colourful national costumes presented a programme of folk dances. yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien and other members of the delegation waved at and applauded the welcoming masses.

at the office building of the combine, director eqerem shijaku greeted his chinese comrades-in-arms and gave them an account of the progress of the project. at the rally held on the construction site, first secretary jashar menzelxhiu extended a warm welcome to the chinese party and government delegation.

"the great revolutionary friendship and fraternal relations between albania and china will always be triumphant. this friendship has become a great source of inspiration and an example in the world. it is based on loyalty to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, is founded by our two heroic parties and beloved leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, and tempered in the fierce class struggle for our common goal," he said.

"the people's republic of china has become a great and impregnable fortress of revolution and socialism in the world and an unsurmountable obstacle to the diabolic plans and plots of the two superpowers. as fellow fighters for the same ideals, we immeasurably rejoice over all these victories of the fraternal chinese people and of the chinese communist party and we consider them as our victories," he continued.

he said: "many battles and events have taken place in these years, but through it all our friendship shines with the brilliance of marxism. this friendship has been and is an abhorrence to our enemies, the u.s. imperialists, the soviet social-imperialists and the international reactionaries." he concluded his speech by wishing longevity to the friendship between albania and china. yao wen-yuan, leader of the chinese party and government delegation, then spoke at the rally. he first expressed heartfelt thanks to the people of elbasan for their enthusiastic and majestic welcome to the chinese delegation.

comrade yao wen-yuan said, the albanian people is a brave and industrious people. thirty years ago, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people with their own strength defeated the italian and german aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the landlords and bourgeoisie and established a proletarian dictatorship, thus bringing about a fundamental turn in the history of the country and, at the same time, made an important contribution to the victory of the anti-fascist war of the european and world people.

he said: "in the past thirty years, the albanian people have carried out resolute struggle and diligent labour, traversing a hard but glorious course. not reconciled to their failure, the country's class enemies at home and abroad, the imperialists and social-imperialists, resorted time and again to subversion and sabotage of all kinds against revolutionary albania, trying in a thousand and one ways to subjugate the people's republic of albania. all their attempts, however, have been smashed by the albanian people. people's albania stands majestically, like a mountain. the proletarian dictatorship in albania is getting more and more consolidated, socialist revolution and socialist construction are deepening and developing, people's socialist consciousness is becoming higher and higher, and the whole country is flourishing in a revolutionary atmosphere full of vitality."

he added: "we rejoice at and are encouraged by the great achievements of the albanian people. we wish you ever greater victories in the socialist cause exclamation"

comrade yao wen-yuan said, "in the fierce class struggle in the world arena, the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, have fought resolutely against imperialism and social-imperialism and against modern revisionism, and supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of various countries. unyielding in the face of imperialism and social-imperialism, the albanian people have carried out a protracted and tit-for-tat struggle with dauntless heroism. the communist party of china and the chinese people cherish infinite admiration for the revolutionary fighting spirit of the albanian party of labour and the people of albania.

"the great achievements of the albanian people in their revolution and construction have proved that invincibility and continuous victories can forever be ensured, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is closely integrated with the revolutionary practice in one's own country and the broad masses of the people are fully relied upon." comrade yao wen-yuan then gave an account of the achievements the chinese people have gained in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

he pointed out: "at present, the chinese people are developing a widespread, deepening and persistent movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in order to repudiate revisionism, repudiate the doctrines of confucius and mencius and repudiate the bourgeoisie, and continue the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure. meanwhile, the cadres and people are encouraged to read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism. all this is aimed at firmly following the socialist road, preventing the restoration of capitalism and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, ensuring that our country sides forever with the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world and that our party and country continue to advance along the proletarian revolutionary line of comrade mao tsetung."

"the cause of the proletariat has always been international in character. in our revolution and construction, we have enjoyed the support of the proletariat and people of all countries, of the fraternal albanian people in particular. for this, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese people, i express heartfelt thanks to the albanian party of labour and the albanian people," comrade yao wen-yuan said.

referring to the current international situation comrade yao wen-yuan said that an excellent situation prevails in the world today. the state of "great disorder under heaven" is developing in a direction favourable

to the peoples of the world. the consciousness of the proletariat and people of all countries is further heightening and marxist-leninist political parties and organizations are growing stronger through revolutionary practice and the summing up of their experience. peoples of the third as well as of the whole world are getting united on a broader scale in the struggle against the hegemonism of the superpowers. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are beset with difficulties, finding the going very hard. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are being bogged down in acute political and economic crises, and are in a plight which may well be described in the saying, "flowers fall off, do what one may." he pointed out, one important feature of imperialism is its rivalry for hegemony. today, the two superpowers, while taking europe as their main arena, are locked in a fierce contention in all parts of the world. what the two superpowers have loudly advertised as "detente" and "lasting peace" is sheer deception being used to cover up the tension resulting from their rivalry, and is breeding the danger of a new war. peoples of the world must sharpen their vigilance, stand fully prepared, get further united and persist in their struggle. hitler in his attempt to lord it over the world was in the end overthrown by the people. today, when the world situation has taken a turn highly favourable to the peoples and revolution, imperialism and social-imperialism, which still seek to follow the old road of world hegemony and unleash a new world war, it can be said with certainty, will come to an even more miserable end, tomorrow's world belongs to the people.

comrade yao wen-yuan said in conclusion: "china and albania are two socialist countries with close relations and their peoples are close brothers. supporting and encouraging each other, the two parties and peoples have forged close friendship and militant solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, this friendship and solidarity is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is therefore indestructible. in the struggle to come, the chinese people will remain united with the fraternal albanian people and the proletariat and labouring people of other countries and, guided by marxism-leninism, will together march to new victories exclamation"

the speeches of comrades jashar menzelxhiu and yao wen-yuan were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause and ovation. the rally was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

on behalf of the chinese party and government delegation, yao wen-yuan presented to the rally a silk banner

inscribed with the following slogan in both chinese and albanian: "may the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania be evergreen exclamation"

on behalf of the rally jashar menzelxhiu presented to the delegation a silk banner inscribed with the slogan "long live unbreakable albanian-chinese friendship exclamation".

then comrades kapo, carcani and theodhosi and comrades yao wen-yuan and wu kuei-hsien met chinese engineering and technical personnel present at the rally.

later on, the chinese party and government delegation visited the blast furnace and mechanic workshops of the metallurgical combine.

the chinese "people's daily" delegation led by chang chao visited the elbasan metallurgical combine together with the party and government delegation.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 1, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation left here for home by special plane this afternoon bringing with them the deep friendship of the albanian people for the chinese people. the delegation had taken part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania. leader of the delegation is yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers; abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, haki toska, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the party central committee; xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; petro dode, secretary of the party central committee; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; members of the a.p.l. central committee; members of the presidium of the people's assembly; government ministers and representatives of mass organizations in tirana.

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry hsi chao-ming, members of the chinese "people's daily" delegation headed by chang chao and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania and of chinese students.

present also at the airport were foreign diplomatic envoys to albania.

when comrades yao wen-yuan and wu kuei-hsien and albanian party and government leaders mehmet shehu, hysni kapo and others entered the airport, warm applause and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung" burst out from among the crowds who had been waiting there to see the chinese comrades-in-arms off. among the crowds were workers, peasants in cooperatives, functionaries and students. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to members of the delegation. the band played the national anthems of china and albania. comrade yao wen-yuan, accompanied by comrade m. shehu, reviewed a guard of honour of the albanian people's army and then shook hands with representatives of the people of all circles as well as foreign diplomatic envoys. in company with comrades m. shehu and h. kapo, comrades yao wen-yuan and wu kuei-hsien went round to bid farewell to the crowds, who greeted them with another round of warm applause and cheers.

before the comrades of the chinese party and government delegation took the plane, m. shehu, h. kapo and other albanian party and government leaders once again warmly shook hands with them, wishing them bon voyage.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of albania. leader of the delegation is yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

returning to peking on board the same plane were members of the delegation keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international

liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang chuan-chung, deputy section leader of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and staff members.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and ni chih-fu; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign ministers chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying; deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee feng hsuan, jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan and shen chien; and leading members of departments concerned, including chu chuan-hsien, yu hung-liang, liu ke-ming and mao pao-chung.

present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued a statement on november 30. the full text reads:

today, as chairman of the cambodian people's national resistance movement (the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces) which is now waging a struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, i have the duty to make due comments to world public opinion on tne form and content of the resolution adopted at the u.n. general assembly on november 28, 1974, by a vote of 56 for, 54 against and 24 abstentions.

the comments follow:

1. the resolution concerned was passed only with a slim majority. it was in fact a majority of only one vote with 55 for and 54 against, because, logically speaking, the so-called "khmer republic" should not be a "judge and party" at once and its vote was of no value at all.

therefore, it can be said without exaggeration that those u.n. member states which supported the independent and non-aligned kingdom of cambodia (the royal government of national union of cambodia) and opposed the so-called "khmer republic" -- puppet of u.s. imperialism -- were equal in number to those member states which helped the phnompenh traitors and their u.s. master by their vote (54 to 54, for logically speaking, the united states, just like the so-called "khmer republic", should not be a judge and party at once).

in view of these facts, people should not consider the resolution inviting the cambodian patriots to negotiate with the cambodian traitors as the genuine will of the united nations to impose on the cambodian resistance movement an "armistice" which is evidently intended to maintain in a sovereign country (the kingdom of cambodia, a member of the u.n.o. from 1955 to 1970) the neo-colonialist system of the united states and its creation -- the "khmer republic" which came into being through a fascist coup and has been spurned by its own youth and students at secondary schools and universities.

the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. will consistently regard this resolution as an "infant" of the machiavellian and dishonest manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism, and not an expression of the will of the countries which uphold justice and cherish freedom and genuine peace (the peace inseparable from national independence).

2. in the resolution concerned, it is stated: "while the royal government of national union of cambodia, presided over by prince norodom sihanouk, exercises authority over a segment of cambodia, the government of the khmer republic still had control over a preponderant number of the cambodian people."

the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. hold that the above evaluation regarding the control of the cambodian territory and population is incorrect and not based on any serious technical verification.

the great majority of the major newspapers and magazines of the "free world" reported after serious on-the-spot investigations (we particularly cite the "far eastern economic review" of hong kong) that the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. control no less than 80 per cent of the national territory and certainly more than 50 per cent of the cambodian population.

in any case the following fact must be stressed: the cambodian liberated zone not only produces sufficient rice, maize, poultry, pigs, oxen, tobacco and cotton

to meet its own needs, but also exports these products to fraternal viet nam and the lao liberated zone, while the so-called "khmer republic" can only live on rice from the u.s.a. and thailand, tobacco and cotton from the u.s.a., tinned meat from australia and new zealand, and other products from japan.

even the rubber which the phnompenh regime exports to foreign countries should be imported from the liberated zone controlled by the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., and the c.p.n.l.a.f. exclamation

now, world public opinion can see who actually controls cambodia exclamation

another word concerning the following paragraph of the resolution:

the u.n. implicitly recognizes the r.g.n.u.c. as one of the two governments now in cambodia.

on this point, people are surprised at the attitude of the u.n. which, on the one hand, has not invited a representative of the r.g.n.u.c. to the tribune of the general assembly to defend its cause in face of the intolerable accusations and slanders made by the u.s. and the so-called "khmer republic", and on the other, maintains the sole delegation of the "republic" of the khmer traitors and all its rights and privileges, a maintenance which is detrimental to the kingdom of cambodia (member of the u.n. since 1955).

logically, this policy of "two weights and two measures" (keeping favour with both sides) cannot authorize the u.n. to invite the r.g.n.u.c. (non-u.n. member) to accept the mediation of his excellency kurt waldheim, u.n. secretary-general. therefore, i will say clearly that the r.g.n.u.c. is not in the least willing to sit by the side of the delegation of the phnompenh traitors in the u.n. but logic and fairness demand that the u.n. expel the delegation of the phnompenh traitors, whereas the u.n. has closed the door to the r.g.n.u.c.

in spite of the deep respect of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. for the u.n. and its secretary-general, they will never accept the mediation which is actually aimed at making them capitulate to the u.s. -- a new protectorate in cambodia.

the 90-year (1863-1953) fierce and obstinate struggle waged by the cambodian people against the french protectorate was certainly not to make themselves live at last (how many centuries?) under the u.s. protectorate which is a thousand times worse than the french protectorate.

3. in the resolution, there are also such lines: "the cambodian people themselves should be allowed to solve their own political problems peacefully, free from outside interference .... such political settlement should be reached by the indigenous parties concerned without external influence... calls upon all the powers which have been influencing the two parties to the conflict to use their good offices for conciliation between these two parties with a view to restoring peace in cambodia".

the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., the c.p.n.l.a.f. and myself solemnly declare once again:

there is no problem in cambodia which divides the cambodian people. the only problem with us is that of aggression, interference and of neo-colonialist activities of the u.s.a., which does not allow the cambodian people to reject its protectorate already established in many other countries in southeast asia.

the problem of "r.g.n.u.c.-khmer republic" is a false problem.

the war in cambodia is not a civil war.

the u.s. spends every year as much as 700 million dollars to artificially prolong the feeble existence of the so-called "khmer republic" and continue its genocide war against the cambodian people.

the u.n. resolution about the restoration of peace in cambodia is simply "out of the subject", because the u.n. did not demand an end to all u.s. interference in cambodia, instead it imposed on the cambodian people a resolution, the author of which, though "masked" by 22 accomplices, is exactly u.s. imperialism, the super-criminal assassin of the peace and independence of cambodia.

as to the problem of interference and "influence" of other countries in the cambodian people's affairs and the cambodian war, it is unreasonable that the resolution states such things might have happened.

the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. are not puppets of any foreign power.

4. "the u.n. hopes that the present sufferings of cambodia and its people will not continue."

we solemnly reaffirm that the u.s. alone has created and continued these indescribable sufferings and is responsible for them. it is the u.s., and the u.s. alone that the u.n. should turn to in order to restore peace in cambodia.

if the u.s. stops sending rice to the "phnompenh regime" for six months, that regime would irremediably die of hunger. and the "problem of war and peace in cambodia". would be solved eventually.

5. "the continuation of war in cambodia has disturbed particularly the neighbouring countries of southeast asia."

it is for a very good reason.

actually, who are the "neighbouring countries" so "kind" to the cambodian people?

among them are thailand, indonesia, the philippines... which have adopted a very reactionary system and are willing to serve as faithful accomplices of american-british-japanese imperialism and neo-colonialism in their attempt to completely exploit southeast asia. the people of these countries in southeast asia can provide a plenty of "cheap" labour and immense resources (including petroleum).

to allow the people of cambodia, a small country, to win liberation would be very dangerous to the above-mentioned "consortium", because other people in this area would inevitably follow the example of the cambodian people to complete their own indispensable revolution, shake off the shackles of the consortium to recover their freedom and national independence and realize economic independence, do away with the decrepit national customs stemmed from the most harmful "american way of life", exterminate the unlimited corruption of their present leaders and achieve social justice.

this is the true stake in the war in cambodia. the antagonists of the war are on the one side imperialism, neo-colonialism and local reactionaries, and on the other side, the progressive cambodian people who are fully faithful to the cause of genuine and total liberation (political, military, economic, cultural and social) of the third world and the cause of non-alignment.

therefore, international opinion must understand, just as the 54 sovereign states who have nobly defended the cause of the r.g.n.u.c. in the u.n. always understand, that this stake is very important for the future of the third world. for this reason, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. cannot submit to the "resolution of 56" master-minded by the u.s.a.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk, at the invitation of president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here yesterday afternoon by special train for a friendly visit to the d.p.r.k.

they were seen off at the station by:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chan youran, general and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith;

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, liang feng, kao chien-chung and wang hao; and

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, his wife and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to the chinese border city of tantung.

li in chun, chief of the protocol department of the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry, and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, who had made a special trip here to meet samdech and madame sihanouk, left by the same train.

samdech and madame sihanouk were greeted at tantung railway station, when they made a brief stopover there, by chairman lin yuan-fu and vice-chairmen tao kuei-chun, luan ju-kun, han shou-jen and tsung yu-chen of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 30, 1974)

iranian prime minister amir abass hoveida today received li chiang, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and had a cordial and friendly talks with him.

during the reception, prime minister hoveida expressed satisfaction with the growing friendly relationship between the two countries and hoped that the relations should be developed further. he asked minister li chiang to convey his best regards to premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

present on the occasion was iranian minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi.

wang ching-jung, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, was also present.

iranian minister of economic and financial affairs hushang ansari yesterday had a friendly conversation with minister li chiang.

the chinese government trade delegation and the iranian trade delegation this morning had their first round of negotiations on the further development of trade between the two countries.

iranian minister of commerce mahdavi gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese delegation this evening.

Shah of Iran Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 1, 1974)

shahanshah of iran mohammad reza pahlavi received li chiang, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, at niavaran palace here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion was minister of commerce fereidoom mahdavi.

wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

Chinese National Defence Ministry Gives Reception for Iranian Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a reception here this evening in honour of the men's volleyball team of the armed forces of iran led by lieutenant colonel moniri ziaollah.

among those attending the reception were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as players of the "august first" volleyball team.

present was minister-counsellor djavad rajabzadeh of the iranian embassy in peking.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere, deputy chief of general staff li ta and team leader moniri ziaollah in their speeches expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and iran would develop constantly and the sports exchange between the two countries would grow daily.

the iranian friends arrived here at noon today. /

Iranian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

prince abdor reza pahlavi, younger brother of the shahashah of iran, and his party left here for home by air today.

prince abdor reza pahlavi and his party arrived here yesterday on their way home after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. during their stop in peking, the distinguished iranian guests visited the peking art handicrafts workshop, the palace museum, the temple of heaven and the peking zoo.

upon their arrival, prince abdor reza pahlavi and his party were greeted by ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry, and heads of diplomatic missions of iran and the democratic people's republic of korea in china. seeing the guests off at the airport today were vice-foreign minister ho ying and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

Chinese Bamboo-ware Craftsmen in Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 2, 1974)

in the northern part of iran, extending from the south of caspian sea to the north of the alborz mountains, there is a plain with adequate rainfall, fertile lands and green forests of bamboo and trees. it is an area having not only a comparatively well-developed agriculture, and fishery, tea and silk industries, but also a good basis for developing bamboo handicrafts. here yang han-hsiang and liu ching-yun, members of the chinese bamboo-ware craftsmen's group, opened a training class for iranian peasants, handing over their skills to the local young people.

bringing with them the deep friendship of the chinese people, the two craftsmen came to this ancient plateau country in september last year at the invitation of the iranian government. on arrival, they began by investigating the conditions of the bamboo growth and its suitability for making bamboo ware. in the end, they decided on rudpish in gilan province as the best place for a bamboo basketry training class. the class opened on december 9 last year with nine trainees, the youngest being thirteen years old, the oldest ninteen, and all children of the local peasants, hardworking, clever and keen.

the peasant boys, used to working on the land, were strangers to bamboo basketry tools. on the day the training class began, they looked at the instruments with curiosity, fingering them over and over again. they showed an eagerness to learn and feel at home with the tools as quickly as possible. their teachers, yang and liu, craftsmen from the rural areas of china's hunan province who had been entrusted by the chinese and iranian governments to pass on their knowledge, were equally determined to do their best.

the teen-aged trainees were hard at work when this correspondent visited the training class last july. some were splitting the bamboo. some were weaving the slender bamboo slats with deft hands as i watched the articles they were working on take shape. they could now work independent of their masters. some could make fruit bowls and baskets of different types and patterns while others fashioned stools, chairs and book-shelves. who could have thought that the wares on display in the shop were turned out by hands that only a few month ago had never touched a basket-making tool.

iran has a long-standing tradition of exquisite handicrafts. to learn from the iranian basket-makers, the chinese bamboo craftsmen made special trips to the bamboo-ware workshops in gilan and mazandaran

provinces. they made friends with their iranian counterparts and learned from them techniques and styles unique to iran. at the beginning of this year, the director of a bamboo-ware workshop in mazandaran province made light of the distance of 200 kilometres to pay a return call on the chinese craftsmen with one of his apprentices. the old friends were extremely happy to see one another again and had much to talk about.

in running the training class, the first difficulty the teachers encountered was the language problem. the trainees could speak only persian, which the chinese craftsmen did not know; their interpreter spoke english. this was one barrier they had to overcome.

learning of their difficulties, morteza alahmad, vice-minister of cooperatives and rural affairs, immediately saw the need for a glossary of bamboo weaving terms in chinese-english-persian and assigned an official, eskandri, from tehran to help in its compilation.

the chinese craftsmen listed the names of the tools and technical terms in chinese, which were first translated into english by the chinese interpreter, and then into persian by eskandri. after seven days of concentrated work, the golssary was complete. it was very useful to both teachers and trainees. gradually, the chinese teachers learned to speak a little persian and in time, teachers and trainees could understand each other without the help of the glossary.

the chinese bamboo craftsmen and their iranian trainees not only work together harmoniously but also show warm concern for each other in their daily life. on one wintry day the pipe of the kerosene stove in the work-shop got choked up with soot and the room filled with black smoke. as the chinese teachers were about to climb to the roof in a driving snowstorm to sweep the chimney, they were stopped by kadl reza and another iranian trainee who volunteered for the job. with a broom tied fast to a long pole, they cleaned the chimney and the work inside resumed quickly. an other day, when the running water supply failed and the chinese craftsmen were having difficulty in preparing their food, the iranians set off immediately to bring them pails of water.

once, trainee hasanzade was taken ill but insisted on coming to class. his chinese teachers noticed how pale he was and found that he had a high temperature. he was immediately sent home, where the teachers visited him until he was well again. the chinese teachers also visited the homes of all the trainees, whose parents were also frequent guests at the training class. the training class became not only a place

where skills were taught but also where friendship between the two peoples was established and promoted.

one day last may, a peasant's house at rudpish caught fire. the chinese interpreter and the trainees lost no time in helping to put the fire out.

when the chinese craftsmen left for home, they were warmly received in tehran by reza sadaqiani, iranian minister of cooperatives and rural affairs. he praised their devoted work and told them the past year would bear fruit for many years in iran. indeed, the seeds of friendship sown by the chinese craftsmen have already taken deep root on the vast plateau of northern iran.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association President Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao ohashi, leader of the delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from wakayama prefecture, japan, and governor of the wakayama prefecture; advisers to the delegation shikagoro matoba, kuniaki tochino, yoshikiyo warashina and isao watanabe; deputy leader teruo maruyama and secretary-general toji inoue of the delegation.

among those present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking from tientsin by train today.

Japanese Sokagakka Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

wang lien-lung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, this evening gave a banquet in honour of daisaku ikeda, president of japanese sokagakkai, his wife kaneko ikeda and the second japanese sokagakkai delegation he is leading. deputy leader of the delegation is hisami yamasaki, vice-president of sokagakkai, and secretary-general is minoru harada.

the delegation arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china as guests of peking university.

present at the banquet were hsu yun-pai, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairmen of the peking university revolutionary committee, and professors chou yi-liang, chen yueh-tseng and feng yu-lan.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. both wang lien-lung and daisaku ikeda proposed toasts to the constant development of the cultural exchanges between china and japan and the friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

Japanese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

the delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from wakayama prefecture, japan, led by masao ohashi, governor of the wakayama prefecture, with teruo maruyama, president of the prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the deputy leader, left here for tientsin by train this evening.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several hundred young people in peking.

vice-chairman wang lei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here yesterday afternoon with the leading members of the delegation from japan. in the evening, the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception to warmly welcome the japanese friends. among those present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned. vice-chairman wang lei and delegation leader masao ohashi toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

this morning, delegation leader masao ohashi and other japanese friends visited the central institute for nationalities and were accorded a warm and friendly reception by chairman of the institute revolutionary committee li li and worker-peasant-soldier students. the hosts gave the japanese friends a brief account of the revolution in education going on in the institute. then, in separate groups, the japanese friends saw the institute's library and the exhibition room for minority nationalities and attended a class lecture in the languages department. after enjoying a song and dance performance presented by students and teachers of the department of art, the young japanese friends joyously went onto stage and sang japanese and chinese songs. deputy leader of the delegation teruo maruyama and some other japanese friends visited peking university.

the japanese guests also toured the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Exhibitions on New China

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 30, 1974)

exhibitions on new china sponsored by societies for understanding china drew large numbers of visitors in geneva and lausanne during their three-day run from november 28 to 30.

the exhibitions featured pictorials showing china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. chairman mao's works and publications on china were also on display. other exhibits included chinese arts and handicrafts.

chinese films and films shot in china were screened.

a forum was organized in lausanne for the purpose of understanding china.

similar exhibitions were also held in other swiss cities.

CHINA AND UN

US Continues to Obstruct by Mean Tricks Restoration of RGNUC Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1974)

the united states resorted to despicable means and played tricks on the procedural matter to continue to obstruct the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia (rgnuc) in the united nations.

since the debate on the question of restoration of the lawful rights of the rgnuc in the united nations began on november 26, representatives of justice-upholding countries have supported the resolution put forward by algeria and other 36 countries, demanding immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the rgnuc in the united nations and expulsion of the representatives of the lon nol clique from the seats they had illegally occupied. this just demand and voice have become a strong current inside and outside the meetings.

following the joint resolution formally submitted by the 37 countries, japan, thailand and other 21 countries, incited by the united states, hurriedly patched up a resolution in an attempt to enable the representatives of the lon nol clique continue to linger on in the united nations. meanwhile, representatives of the united states and its followers bustled around inside and outside the meetings and played tricks on procedural matters.

the cambodian question was put to vote on the afternoon of november 27. according to the rules of procedure, the general assembly should give priority to the 37-nation draft resolution which was proposed first. however, the u.s. representative instigated others to propose that the 23-nation resolution should be voted first and ask the general assembly to vote first of all on this procedural proposal. as a result of the behind-the-scenes activities of the united states and its handful of followers, this unjustified u.s. demand was adopted with 58 votes for, 56 against and 20 abstentions in the absence of a co-sponsor of the 37-nation draft resolution.

the u.s. representative with guilty conscience was afraid that the resolution might be voted down. so he resorted to tricks. he directed a number of countries to put forward one amendment after another on the 23-nation draft resolution and finally demanded the withdrawal of the revision. he bustled hither and thither, confused and disconcerted. finally the resolution was adopted (56 votes for, 54 against and 24 abstentions) with a slim majority of two votes. this fully revealed the passive position and weakness of the united states on the cambodian question and reflected its political and moral defeat.

algerian representative abedellatif pointed out that no phraseology could describe the just-ended foul performance as heroic deeds. the debate would be carried on at the next u.n. general assembly session and the item of restoring the lawful rights to the rgnuc and expelling the lon nol clique would be included in the agenda of its 30th session.

speaking on the vote, senegal representative medoune fall pointed out that the 23-nation draft resolution also referred to the restoration of peace in cambodia. to achieve this, first of all, the united states must withdraw all its armed forces from cambodia and stop its aid. countries that have provided bases for u.s. bombing in cambodia should stop doing so.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out that the purpose of the draft sponsored by 23 countries "is not only to cover up the aggression and intervention which the united states is still carrying on in cambodia, but also to ask the united nations to interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia and prolong the illegal usurpation of the lawful seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations by the traitorous lon nol clique. this runs diametrically counter to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter as well as the will of the entire cambodian people. this so-called draft concocted by a superpower and some of its followers is bound to be severely condemned by all the peoples who uphold justice, truly defend the principles of the u.n. charter and oppose imperialist aggression."

huang hua continued, "head of state of cambodia samdech sihanouk and deputy prime minister khieu samphan of the royal government of national union of cambodia have repeatedly exposed on behalf of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union and the people's armed forces that the draft resolution co-sponsored by japan and other countries is a new scheme master-minded by the united states. they have solemnly declared their categorical refusal to hold any negotiations or have any compromise

with the traitorous lon nol clique and their determination to carry on a resolute struggle until the traitorous clique in phnom penh has been completely wiped out and the foreign aggressors have been driven out so that cambodia may obtain genuine independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and democracy on the basis of territorial integrity. these are facts known to all. hence, this so-called draft is but a scrap of paper both to cambodia and to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice. it is utterly null and void and meaningless."

huang hua said that the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations will surely be restored, and the traitorous lon nol clique is bound to be expelled from the seat it now occupies. with the support of the world people, the cambodian people, with total victory in their just struggle, will declare the utter bankruptcy of the imperialist policies of aggression and intervention and the complete doom of the traitorous lon nol clique.

representatives of equatorial guinea and many other countries also exposed at the session the ugly performance of the united states and some of its followers.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Leaders Attend Performance by Liberation Art Troupe of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1974)

chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, li hsien-nien and hsu hsiang-chien attended a performance given here this evening by the liberation art troupe of the republic of south viet nam which came from the battle front.

this evening's programme began with the dance "celebrate the victories". full of revolutionary vigor, the artists from south viet nam presented instrumental music, songs and dances including "dedicate a song to uncle ho", "oh, my tay nguyen", "on the road in springtime" and "ode to the hero nup". these items, which vividly reflected the fighting life of the armymen and people of south viet nam and their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and win, were heartily applauded by the audience.

cherishing a profound friendship for the chinese people, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms sang chinese songs including "chairman mao praises us militiawomen" and rendered the melodies of the chinese song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" with musical instruments popular among minority nationalities in the tay nguyen area in south viet nam. the chinese song "the red star shines over my way to battle" was presented jointly by a chinese artist playing the "cheng", an ancient chinese plucked instrument, and a vietnamese artist playing the well-known viet nam national single-string instrument. the programme was brought to a grand finale as the stage presented a scene of united struggle by the south vietnamese armymen and people, holding high a huge red banner with a portrait of president ho chi minh and an official flag of the republic of south viet nam and singing militant songs, amid thunderous applause from the hall.

during the interval, yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, li hsien-nien and hsu hsiang-chien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader bich lam, deputy leader a-nay nhoan and art director pham thai of the liberation art troupe and representatives of the performers. at the end of the performance, the chinese leaders and vietnamese comrades-in-arms went on stage and warmly shook hands with the revolutionary artists from south viet nam in congratulation of their successful performance.

present at the soiree were le thanh, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party who is now in peking, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

also attending were yu hui-yung and wang man-tien, deputy heads of the cultural group under the state council; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wei po-ting, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hsu yun-pei, wang jo-chieh, lin lin and liu hsi-lin.

Liberation Art Troupe from South Vietnam Visits Friendship Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1974)

the liberation art troupe from the republic of south viet nam led by bich lam visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking today and had a happy get-together with the commune members.

braving a biting wind, members of the friendship commune sang and danced to welcome the arrival of their comrades-in-arms from south viet nam. yu shu-ming, vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said to troupe leader bich lam with warm feelings: "our commune is a 'flower of friendship' watered jointly by the people of china and viet nam with their sweat. a welcome home to you." bich lam replied: "president nguyen huu tho and foreign minister nguyen thi binh told us what they had seen in china upon returning from their china tours. so, although most of us have been in china only for the first time, we feel we are coming home today."

then the commune members got together with the art fighters from south viet nam at a gala party. the amateur art propaganda troupe of the commune performed the song "ho chi minh -- the finest name". president ho had shown great attention to the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and presented it with a silk banner bearing his inscription "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." this precious gift has always been a source of inspiration for all members of the commune. the song received a warm and long-standing ovation from the chinese and vietnamese comrades present. the propaganda troupe also presented other items including "celebrate our good harvests" and "i'm a milker in the commune" which depict the efforts of the commune members to grasp revolution and promote production.

to express the commune members' profound sentiments of comradeship-in-arms for the vietnamese people, the art troupe presented a song hailing the sino-vietnamese friendship entitled "i stand before the friendship pines". this song was composed by the commune artists in memory of premier pham van dong's visit to the commune on november 24, 1971 when he joined the commune members in planting four pine trees. the "friendship pines", as the commune members describe them, are now growing sturdily.

in return, the artists from south viet nam sang vietnamese and chinese songs, including "oh, my tay nguyen" and "long live chairman mao". their performance drew warm applause from the commune members.

at noon, commune members entertained their vietnamese comrades-in-arms with food and fruits grown in the commune.

earlier, on the afternoon of november 25, the artists from south viet nam visited the school of dancing under the central "may 7" college of arts where they were heartily welcomed by teachers and students.

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